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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Village Taxpayers Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the village was held on Friday last Unlike the annual school meeting, the annual village check-over has no drawing power for the ladies and, as to that, very little for the men. Outside of the officials, three members of the public attended this year, an increase of 200 per cent over last year.

When business got going, Fred C Richert was elected chairman and the minutes of the last annual meeting and the financial report were read by the secretary. In connection with arrears of tax collections, amounting to $4,015 52, it was explained by the mayor that these comprised mainly arrears on abandoned property which the village is compelled to keep on the assessment roll. Collection of actual arrears, he added, had been very satisfactory.

The financial report having been accepted, a discussion took place regarding the question of replacing the sidewalk destroyed in the recent fire. General agreement favored the ultimate laying down of a cement walk. In the meantime a motion proposing: "That a temporary board walk, four planks wide, be laid from the Farmers' Store corner to Gibson garage," was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Councillor Bailf brought up the matter of fire alarm, reporting that some residents had stated they had never heard the bell, or if so mistook it for a railroad bell The matter was talked out until, at 11 15 p.m., a motion for adjournment met with general response.

Does the CBC Broadcast "Drivel"?

[Extracted from an address by W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.]

The problems of broadcasting fall under two main heads, programmes and engineering. Obviously there must be transmitters able to provide a clear, reasonably strong and uninterrupted signal to the maximum number of listeners; obviously also it is no good providing this signal if there is nothing worth while to put on it. . . . . In the past four years programme output has increased from 17½ to 35½ hours per day, but the critics say this proves nothing, as we are broadcasting drivel anyway. It would be better to have less and not more. So let us define the main constituents of this alleged mass of drivel Entertainment is the be-all and end-all of broadcasting. And of entertainment music is the chief constituent. The listening army is split right across the middle by the protagonists of good music as against bad music. To the symphony addict, all dance music and a good deal of light music is bad. To the less highbrow, the tired business man type (if there is such a genus), symphony and chamber music are bad music. To a not inconsiderable body of younger listeners all music, but dance music, is atrocious. These things are of course, a matter of individual taste. Speaking for myself, the only bad music is some of the ultra modern essays in dissonance. All the main divisions of music are good and deserve their place in the structure Where the good and the bad come in, is in the rendering Music of any kind is bad music if it is not properly played and efficiently transmitted. The right policy for broadcasting is to give only the best available music performances; there should be no compromise with mediocrity. But this is not easy. The CBC has tried hard, but I am aware that there have been shortcomings. I hope, however, and there is support for this view, that these shortcomings have not mutilated the programme structure or seriously hampered its progress.

Meat Imports

Imports of meat into Canada for the first eight months of 1941 comprised 689,364 pounds of beef; 125,314 pounds of bacon and ham; 3,311,390 pounds of pork; 2,012,184 pounds of mutton and lamb; 4 552,083 pounds of canned beef; 36,335 other canned meats; 1,632 pounds of lard and 94,208 pounds of lard compound.

Ladies' Bonspiel

Following the springlike weather of the previous month, a change occurred with a fall of snow and lower temperatures towards the end of last week, that brought a welcome break to all lovers of the "stane and besom," and enabled the local Ladies' Curling Club to pull off their planned bonspiel almost on schedule.

Awaiting the opportunity, the veteran caretaker of the curling rink, "Scotty" Jackson, was up and around about 4 30 a.m. Friday morning, and roused the president of the Ladies' Curling Club, Mrs I. J. Olsen into action, who in turn stirred up the various members, with the result that the 'spiel got under way at noon Friday, with the usual lunch counter in operation.

Eight rinks were entered altogether—6 local, and two from Morrin. The non-entrance of more outside rinks was probably due to the mild weather delaying curling generally, that interfered with present plans. Temperatures during the 'spiel dropped no lower than 12 above, with 19 above Friday afternoon, and a little colder Saturday. It had been found impracticable to flood the rink in time, and this left the ice, in curlers' parlance, somewhat "swingy," and inclined to be "sweaty".

However some exciting games were played and large and lesser scores chalked up. There were first and Second Events, and a Consolation. Play started off in the First Event, with Mesdames McNair, Kempf, Olsen and Harcus being drawn. The winners are as follows:

First Event

McNair won from Kempf.
Olsen won from Harcus.
Parry (Morrin) won from Sakaluk.
Armstrong won from Gillrie (Morrin)
Olsen won from McNair.
Parry (Morrin) won from Armstrong.

This left the last two mentioned rinks to play off in the finals of this event. It was a close game all the way through, and was a tie of 5-5 in about the seventh end, with Mrs. Olsen in the lead coming home. Either skip made some admirable draw shots. Mrs. Olsen's rock was laying almost on the button, and vulnerable, but her opponent with her last rock drew in short, otherwise the game would have again tied. The final score gave Delia two up, viz.—Olsen, 7; Parry, 5.

Second Event

Parry (Morrin) beat Olsen.
McNair beat Armstrong.
Harcus beat Gillrie (Morrin) by 3.
Sakaluk beat Kempf by 11-1.
Harcus beat Parry (Morrin).
McNair beat Sakaluk.

Mrs. Harcus and Mrs. McNair were contestants in the finals, the latter having a lot of hard luck. The final score was 13-4, in favor of Mrs. Harcus.

Mrs. Olsen and Mrs. Harcus, and the personnel of their respective rinks are to be congratulated on carrying off the honors in both events. All the more so, seeing the Morrin ladies are no mean curlers. It will be recalled that Mrs. Gillrie carried off the first prize in both these events last year.

Consolation

Only two rinks played in this event, viz.—Mrs. Gillrie (Morrin) vs. Mrs. Kempf. Final score—Gillrie, 8; Kempf 4.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 5, 6, and 7. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard

Thursday, February 5

5:30 p.m. "Forty-ninth Parallel"
6:00 " Musical Beauty Box.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 " CBC News.
9:00 " Stag Party.
10:30 " BBC News Reel.

Friday, February 6

5:30 p.m. R.C.A.F. Band.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
8:00 " CBC News.
8:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
9:00 " John Avison's Concert Orch.
9:30 " Britain Speaks.
10:00 " Drama.
10:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.

Saturday, February 7

6:00 p.m. N.H.L. Hockey Game.
8:00 " The National News.
8:15 " Wings Abroad.
9:00 " Musical Mirror.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.
11:30 " CBC Dance Party.

Live Stock Exports

Livestock exports from Canada to the United States from January 1 to November 13, 1941, included 135,240 cattle; 18,694 dairy cows; 58 938 calves, and 34,032 hogs, an increase in all classes with the exception of calves, which were 8,604 head less. The increase in hog exports was 33,852.



BOY SCOUT NEWS

Delia Scouts Enjoy Bean and Pie Feed

On Wednesday evening the local Scouts and Cubs enjoyed a Bean and Pie feed, which was held in the Delia Armoury.

The special occasion was the investiture of two elder Cubs into the Scout organization, which took place prior to the feed. Scoutmaster J. T. Armstrong was in charge, assisted by Jack Ferris (Cub Master) and Tom Chapman.

A program followed the eats, during which a gymnastic display of a pyramid and other exercises were demonstrated and was followed by a singsong. Speeches were called for from the boys by the Scoutmaster, who himself gave a short talk to the gathering.

Both Jack Ferris and the Scoutmaster wish to express their appreciation for the co operation of the parents in contributing the main feature of the feed, namely—the pies.

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs Oscar Dahl, and daughter Colleen, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Joe Beaton.

A. K. McDonald purchased a fine team at the sale near Rowley on the 28th, and was heard say that he was going back to Clyde horses.

Geo. Atkinson bought a horse at the Abramenko sale held on Jan. 28.

On the evening of January 30th, a number of people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ridley. The evening was spent over the card tables at "500". Mrs. Claude Heidt won the first prize for the ladies, J. Dechenne won the first prize for the men, and Oscar Dahl distinguished himself by winning the "Booby" prize. Among the guests present were—Mr. and Mrs. Jess. Dechenne, Mrs. Cap. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stensland, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Limpert, Mark Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dahl, Adam Beaton, John Beaton, Miss M. Walters, Mrs. C. Heidt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoover, Miss E. Schafer. After a very interesting evening a delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ridley and family, of Scollard, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ridley for a couple of days last week.

John Beaton was in Calgary last week and bought some cattle.

Howard Hoover spent the weekend at home.

Victor News

Quite a number of the neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Trotter, and spent an evening playing "500".

Mrs. B. V. Dechenne returned from Hanna hospital last week, feeling much better.

Mrs. Albert Cobsel returned home last week from the Hanna hospital, and is coming along fine.

Mr. and Mrs Wm. Limpert were visitors in Drumheller last Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. Martin Mennis, and son Harold, were guests at the home of Mr and Mrs. J. Pollock last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ridley were guests at the home of Mrs. Lillian Ing last Sunday afternoon.

Correspondence

To the Editor of "The Delia Times."

After the recent fire in Delia, some discussion arose over certain statements appearing in the Calgary Herald and other papers, re the Delia fire fighting equipment and the effort made to save the town.

Issue was taken as to certain reports which were claimed to be grossly exaggerated, or untrue. As the local correspondent of the above-mentioned paper, I wish to publicly state I was not responsible in any way for such erroneous statements or rumors regarding the fire.

MRS HENRY MOORE

A total of over 225 million bushels of wheat was in store in western country elevators on January 23rd.

URGE MEASURES TO CHECK ACCIDENTS

Measures to check motor accidents in this province still are called for, according to officials of the Alberta Motor Association. Several reports of the hit-and run drivers have been made known.

Recently railway officials reported that there were several instances where motorists had driven into standing trains, or trains moving slowly.

Police report many cases where accidents were due to reckless or careless driving, cars skidding into others when out of control due to some form of negligence in most cases.

At some points fresh attention is being drawn to the need of parents teaching their children to drive properly and cutting down the accidents involving these young motorists.

Here are a few simple rules that should be observed:

1. The technique about to be taught should be explained orally.
2. This technique should be demonstrated with the parent at the wheel.
3. The boy or girl should try to follow the example.
4. The pupil must practice over and over again until he has shown that he has mastered every point.
5. The student driver must practice on little travelled streets until he is ready for downtown or highway traffic.
6. The range of instruction should include driving in all kinds of weather.
7. The pupil must know and understand all city, town or provincial traffic regulations.

Daylight Saving Time Starts Next Week

Daylight saving is ordered to start throughout the dominion next week, at 2 a.m. February 9th, which is Monday next.

Citizens with poor memories would be well advised to place their timepieces one hour ahead before retiring on Sunday night, or they many find the children late for school, and themselves generally behind the time for business of all kinds.

So far as rural points in the West are concerned, it is unlikely much saving in ordinary lighting will be effected for the first few weeks, since the sun is not risen much before the present 8:15 a.m. The benefit to the rural community will be more appreciable later, when the long evenings provide opportunities for outdoor work and recreation.

Daylight saving will be no novelty in British Columbia, where it was in operation during 1940 with the exception of sea going traffic, which continued on standard time.

Railway travellers are advised that by an order, issued on Monday of this week, all trains at whatever division they are in at 2 a m., February 9th, will set their time one hour ahead to conform with the ruling.

Help Smash Hitlerism

Residents of Delia and district are asked to donate any surplus fats and greases to the Red Cross.

You are requested to place the same in any kind of container and deliver to Mrs. Arthur Wilcox in Delia, who has consented to prepare these for sale.

The proceeds of such are to be used solely in the purchase of materials for work in the local units.

Your contribution of Greases and Fats will help to beat Hitler, by furnishing material for explosives and lubricants for our mechanical army.

Sow Alfalfa

Repeated emphasis on the importance of Alfalfa for hogs and poultry, for growing cattle, for milk cows and as a soil builder, suggests in no uncertain terms that farmers throughout the province must give more attention to this crop in their cropping programme.

Not only does Alfalfa provide excellent feed for all classes of farm live stock, but it is one of our best soil builders and an excellent crop for the control of certain weeds.

Now is the time to make plans to seed a small field to alfalfa this year.

Canadian National Railways Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending January 21, 1942, were $5,787,000 as compared with $4,681,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $1,106,000.

Canada's production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in the first five months of 1941 totalled 4,054,969 barrels, as against 3,023,981 barrels in the corresponding period of 1940.

The Purchase of Sugar is Now Regulated by Law

As a prudent precaution, the quantity of sugar which may lawfully be consumed in any household is now restricted by law to an amount of three-quarters of one pound per person per week, and it is now unlawful to purchase more than two weeks' supply at any one time or to make any purchase if present supplies are sufficient for more than two weeks.

This step has been taken to conserve the satisfactory reserve stock of sugar in Canada and is an assurance to the consumer that **there is no reason for heavy buying of sugar.**

Ration coupons **will not be used** to enforce the sugar limitations in Canada. The supply of sugar in our country has been under control for more than two and a half years and the homekeeper has always been able to satisfy her needs; she will continue to be able to do so and the price ceiling law **protects her against any increase in price.**

The maintenance of the new regulation governing the purchase of sugar rests, as the success of all laws in a democratic country must rest, upon the loyal support of the people. Any consumption of sugar in excess of the quantity stipulated by this regulation is not only an offence against the law, but is also a betrayal of the war effort and consequently an offence against decency.

Reports received from retailers indicate that in some districts there has been misunderstanding of the requirements of the law. In some cases, people are under the impression that they should at once lay in a sufficient supply for two weeks; this of course is not necessary because a continued supply of sugar is assured. In other cases it has been assumed that a greatly restricted ration is to be made effective in the near future. This is incorrect because The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has already stated that the sugar supply situation is such that requirements of the consumer at the rate of three-quarters of a pound per week can readily be supplied.

As a means of protecting consumers from unknowingly breaking the law, it is suggested to retailers that, for the present, they limit sales to any one customer to an amount of not more than five pounds.

Summary of Sugar Rationing Regulations

1. The ration is ¾ pounds per person per week, including adults, children and infants, members of the family, boarders, servants, and guests who remain for four days or more.

2. Purchase your sugar in the ordinary way, but not more than two weeks' supply at a time. No coupons, stamps or tickets are required.

3. Do not purchase any sugar if you have two weeks' or more supply on hand.

4. Persons in remote areas who are not able to buy every week or two weeks may continue to buy more than two weeks' supply at a time, but should measure their consumption at the ration rate, namely ¾ pounds per person per week.

5. Lumber camps and other firms providing board for their employees must see that consumption is restricted to ¾ pounds per week per person, effective immediately.

6. Economize on sugar in every way you can; some people can get along on less than the ration. Persons dining in hotels, restaurants, etc., are expected to restrict their sugar consumption.

7. Additional supplies of sugar will be made available for home preserving and canning.

8. The restriction applies only to cane and beet sugars of all kinds—granulated sugar, icing sugar, fruit sugar, brown sugar, raw sugar, etc.

9. Industrial users of sugar, hospitals and other institutions, hotels and restaurants, will be advised by the Sugar Administrator how the sugar restrictions will affect them.

10. Retailers are entitled to refuse sale or to limit sales to any person they have reason to believe is attempting to disregard this law.

Vigorous steps will be taken to punish wilful infractions of the law. The penalties provided are imprisonment for as long as two years and a fine up to $5,000

Issued Under the Authority of THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, Ottawa, Canada

India's War Effort

Bonds of Empire become closer when a common enemy attempts to break down the mighty British Commonwealth of Nations. Far-flung though it is, each part of the Empire is doing its utmost in resisting the forces of destruction which are now bent upon it. Our own war effort is constantly before us, and the activities of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have spoken for themselves in the news of the campaigns in the Far East and in Africa.

From what, to us, seems a remote part of the Empire, the mighty land of India, now comes a story of a great contribution to the common cause in time of peril. There, four hundred million people, inheriting a civilization that goes back to the remote past, have taken their place with the other people of the commonwealth and are making a noteworthy effort in many phases of the war. Sir Girji Shankar Bapjai, K.B.E., C.I.E., Agent General for India to the United States, recently visited Canada, and revealed some very interesting facts and figures in connection with India's war effort. Sir Girji is a distinguished servant of both the British Crown, and the Indian people, and he is able to speak with authority of Indian affairs.

* * * *

Army Of Million Men

In his graphic presentation of the extent of his country's contribution to the war, Sir Girji revealed that the Indian army, which consisted of one hundred and seventy-thousand troops when war broke out, now has over a million men, and could easily be expanded to include eight million. Lack of equipment at present stands in the way of the establishment of an army of the utmost capacity possible to the country.

In India sufficient small arms are produced to equip the army, but industry there is not geared to the production of tanks, airplanes and some types of heavy artillery. The production of textiles, for which India is famous, has been turned to war purposes, and five hundred and fifty million yards of cloth per annum are made for the British army. The entire jute industry is devoted to the production of sandbags, and a million and a half pairs of shoes are made each year for Imperial armies. India produces food on a large scale and this goes in quantity to help to meet the food requirements of the Allied armies East of Suez. One million, five hundred thousand tons of steel and thirty million tons of coal are produced in India each year and these now go into the production of small artillery and other war necessities.

* * * *

A United Country

For the present political issues have been put into the back ground, labour disputes do not exist, and the whole country is bent on the one task of doing its part in bringing the war to a successful close. As equipment is received from the other parts of the Empire, and the United States, the Indian army will grow, and will form an increasingly strong bulwark in Empire defence. Of the spirit of the people of India, Sir Girji said:

"We are with you in this cause, ardently, eager for effort, braced for sacrifice. Never, I think, in the history of the world has there been such a combination of powers as those who signed the other day or on whose behalf was signed the other day, the declaration of the united nations in Washington, a declaration which I had the privilege of signing on behalf of India."

And so we know that in the Far East, where the struggle is now grim and deadly, there stands a part of the Empire, strong and ready to do its utmost in bringing about a victory for the forces of democracy.

Britain's Labor Shortage

Works Manager On The Spot When Employees Were Arrested

The shortage of skilled men in the factories is causing some odd situations.

The other day a colleague heard a works manager giving evidence at the police court against a group of his employees who stood in the dock charged with a series of thefts. He said they were good workmen and essential to the firm's war effort at the present time. In spite of their behavior, the firm would be glad to take them back into their employ. "We cannot replace them," he added. He added that they wished they could.

"Is it a fact," asked the defending solicitor, "that you brought these men to court in your car?"

"Yes," answered the works manager, "and if they are not sent to prison I am going to drive them back. I want to get them restarted on their jobs as quickly as possible." The case ended in fines being imposed.—Birmingham Post.

Ghost Town Yields Salvage

Brule, Alberta, the once-thriving coal mining town 178 road miles southwest of Edmonton, has been deserted for a number of years and the government now is having its buildings torn down and salvaging all metals and lumber to be scrapped for war needs.

Things People Forget

Of 244,000 articles left in London transport vehicles during 1941, there were 47,000 umbrellas, 26,000 pairs of gloves, 30,500 handbags, purses and similar articles and 48,000 tin hats, gas masks and rifles.

Want MORE CIGARETTES FOR 10¢? Roll your own with DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Fine Will Be Heavy

If Batavian Citizens Fit For War Work Leave Capital

All civilians able to perform war work are forbidden to leave Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies.

The government decree provided penalties up to five years in prison and 10,000-guilder (about $5,000) fines for civilians who disobey the order.

The decree covers all persons assigned to civilian war work, all persons connected with any vital organization or industry, all who have been assigned by the governor-general to important non-military functions, all persons possessing special knowledge or experience for non-military duties and all who have joined air raid services or the Red Cross.

Behind The Times

Ancient Coin Might Prove That Our Calendar Is Wrong

Dr. Jotham Johnson, classics instructor at the University of Pittsburgh, could put up a good argument that this year is actually 1960.

Evidence that the world might be behind the times is in the form of coins excavated in Persia by Dr. Johnson and Dr. Robert H. McDowell. The ancient coins, according to their discoverers, prove that the modern calendar, generally accepted to have begun with the birth of Christ, actually began 15 to 18 years earlier.

Has Right Idea

Earl Baldwin is giving up part of his library at Astley Hall to the waste paper salvage campaign. "It is better," he said, "that the books should go in war service than moulder in lumber rooms."

A turkey-like bird, with a three-inch horn protruding from its forehead, has been discovered in the Bolivian jungles.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT — By Fred Neber



"Well, it's Valentine's Day, ain't it?!!"

HELP GET RID OF THAT COUGH-COLD THE QUICK EASY WAY

The Buckley way. The new improved Buckley formula now all medication—no syrup, not only brings quicker relief but gives you more for your money. But be sure it's the genuine . . .

BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

It's rather a strange thing that a country whose citizens, according to recent press despatches, are able to spend 60c of every dollar they receive on the war effort, should know so little about its Army—the biggest single item in the 60c worth.

That sounds like a sweeping assertion. It is a sweeping assertion, and perhaps, like most generalizations, slightly unfair. It is occasioned by a couple of newspaper clippings which came to my desk recently, which show that Canadian newspapermen are woefully ignorant of Army terms. (They should read this column). Perhaps it is elevating the fourth estate too highly to judge a country by its newspapermen, so an apology may be in order.

The whole thing grows out of two abbreviation—"K.P." and "A.W.O.L." Both these terms are used little too frequently in Canadian newspaper columns to please old soldiers—this old soldier anyway, for neither of them apply to the soldiers of the King.

"K.P." is the abbreviation for a term current in the United States army—"Kitchen Police"—it does not mean sentries placed on guard duty to protect currants and other delicacies from a raiding finger—it just means men who have been detailed to assist in the non-technical work in the kitchen.

A tour of duty on "Kitchen Police" is sometimes ordered as a mild punishment. But the fact that a man is detailed for a job in the kitchen does not always mean that he has transgressed any Army regulations.

In the Individual Citizen's Army of Canada, work in the kitchen is one of the regular "fatigues" for which all private soldiers are liable to be detailed in the ordinary course of events and, since a kitchen in your Army is invariably known as a "cook-house," this duty should properly be referred to by newspaper writers and others as "cook-house fatigue."

(As one who had his share of cook-house fatigue a quarter of a century ago, it is probably unfair of me to point out—lest some Commanding Officer chance to look at this—that nine times out of ten it is a very welcome duty. There are such things as extra pieces of pie, apples that can be snitched, and other delicacies unofficially available at the amateur cook-house staff, which makes the whole proceeding rather useless as a punishment, even of the mildest variety.)

The other abbreviation I complain of in Canadian papers is "A.W.O.L." —again a U.S. Army term—meaning "absent without official leave." If the United States Army cares to indulge in such redundancy it is alright with me, but as an ex-soldier of an Army in which leave is referred to purely and simply as "leave", I feel that Canadian newspapermen should stick to the Army abbreviation of "A.W.L." which mean obviously "absent without leave." If a man has leave in your Army it has been granted by higher authority. Obviously then it does not need to be called "official leave," there being no such thing as an unofficial variety.

All the foregoing may seem to be trivial. Actually it isn't. The Individual Citizen's Army is not only the greatest investment ever made by the Canadian taxpayer, it is an investment which spells to him or her the difference between freedom and oppression, between life and death; so, like good investors it behooves us to know everything we can about the enterprise in which we should all be investing our money, our work, our brains and everything that we have.

Ready For Emergency

The story is being told of an Italian tank captured in Libya which was found to have three reverse speeds and one forward.

The British captor thought he would have some fun with the Italian in charge. "Why," he inquired, "do you have that forward speed on there?"

"Well," replied the Italian, "we might be attacked from the rear."

The nest of a humming bird is but slightly larger than an English walnut.

CONSTIPATED?
Spells of constipation often bring aggravating bowel gas, sour stomach, bad breath, coated tongue, headaches, dizziness, listlessness. ADLERIKA effectively blends 3 carminatives for relief of gas pains and 3 laxatives for gentle but quick bowel action. Get ADLERIKA today!
ADLERIKA
At Your Drug Store.

Doing Good Business

Taxi-Boats Are Very Useful In The Halifax Harbor

An uninitiated person who heard a taxi being hailed in the crowded midstream of Halifax harbor doubtlessly would think that somebody in the near vinicity had tossed down one too many and let it go at that.

But that wouldn't be the end of it. A few minutes later, a noisy old motorboat would chug up to the merchant ship anchored nearby, and a nimble-footed seaman would scamper down a Jacob's ladder and hop into the boat. Then, as likely as not, the seaman might say to the boatman: "Shore, please, James."

As a matter of fact, the water taxi business is a particularly lucrative one in Halifax. One of the best that has sprung up since the war began. The taxi-boats—they are known as the "mosquito fleet" by old-time harbor-workers because there are so many of them darting in and out of the midstream traffic—operate to bring seamen ashore for a leave and to take them back to their ships. They also carry supplies out to ships which anchor in port for a time but do not go into a dock.

There's enough work to be done to keep approximately 200 of the little craft busy, their owners getting $1 per passenger for trip to any part of the middle harbor, $2 to McNab Island beside the outer harbor and $5 to the inner harbor, or Bedford Basin.

Most of the boats in the business used to operate on the inshore fishing grounds. Characteristically, they are noisy affairs, low-slung, scantily-painted, their smelly engines in rickety wheel-houses close to the bow, an open hold extending from the wheel-house to the stern where the passengers—once it was the fish—are stored.

A taxi company which operates a fleet of cabs in the city, also has a half-dozen boats in the harbor. Some of the craft have been fitted up almost luxuriously, their brightest feature being cabins fitted with automobile heaters for warmth.

Part Of Community Life

Spirit Of Kindness Brings Out The Best In People

Neighbors gathered at the home of the widowed Mrs. Ella Lenz, near Holstein, Iowa, one day last fall. They brought with them corn pickers, tractors and teams and wagons. Before the day ended the 3,300-bushel corn crop on the farm was harvested. The womenfolks prepared a fine dinner.

It is a simple heart-warming story, repeated in one way or another in many communities. But it points a meaningful lesson. The expression of kindness and good will has become common to community life.

Wherever it has extended, this spirit of mutual consideration has brought out the best in men and women. It has leavened trouble with cheer, pain with comfort and fear with friendliness. Its results justify Charles Fletcher Dole's assertion: "Good will is the mightiest practical force in the Universe."

This truth occupied a paramount place in the plan of living revealed by the greatest teacher known. It was the essence of the parable of the Good Samaritan, the active principle of the commandment "Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself." The present world tragedy shows the urgency of expanding the boundaries within which this healing influence is permitted to work. The roots of hate and war will be eradicated only when men realize the full significance of those words in Romans XIV. 7: "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."—Country Gentleman.

SELECTED RECIPES

SAVOURY BEANS

- ½ lb navy beans
- 5 slices breakfast bacon
- 1 medium-size onion, chopped
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- ¼ cup brown sugar
- ¼ cup Crown Brand syrup
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 1½ teaspoons dry mustard

Method: Soak beans overnight; in the morning drain and rinse well. Cover with fresh water and cook until tender. Dice the bacon and fry, but not to a crisp. Add chopped onion; cook until tender. Add tomatoes, sugar, syrup and seasonings. Cook together about 10 minutes. Drain the beans and put half of them in bottom of bean pot (quart size). Add half the bacon and tomato mixture, then other half of beans. Cover with remaining sauce and cook in slow oven. Serves six.

After Thirteen Years

Letter Mailed In England In 1929 Has Reached Destination

A letter mailed in England 13 years ago reached its destination in Toronto, six years after the writer had died. Tattered and torn, the missive went back and forth throughout the United States since it was mailed in England and addressed to Mrs. E. A. Mitchell by her sister.

The letter told Mrs. Mitchell of the death and burial of their mother. It had been postmarked in such American cities as Washington, Spokane, Seattle and Philadelphia and was mailed from Leigh, Lancashire, Feb. 2, 1929.

Halley's comet was the first whose periodicity was predicted. This was in 1704, but verification was not until 1759.

2449

Interesting Pictures

Prove That Locomotive Wheel Travels Faster Than Train

Those things which were hard to believe about swift motion, like the scientists' story that a locomotive wheel can travel faster than the train, can now be seen in pictures taken by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's multiflash.

The photos are stills, but there are so many of them that every bit of motion can be measured to a millionth of a second.

The outer rim of a locomotive wheel is shown to travel at the top of its revolution just twice as fast as the locomotive. It is slower by the same ratio at the bottom of its turn.

In the pictures it looks as if just at the point where the rim touches the track it is standing still. That is what the scientists say happens. This standing still, however, is not relative to the rail, but to the train's forward motion, as Einstein would say.

A ball dropped straight down, and one shot out horizontally from the same point, can be seen falling toward the earth under gravity's pull at exactly the same rate and time.

A ball bounced up, if not too light weight, slows down instant by instant, and when it starts to fall, picks up at the same rate it stopped until it is travelling with its inital velocity when it reaches the starting point.

Special Rates For Salvage

Many Country Points Can Now Help In This War Effort

Special railway freight rates on mixed cars of salvage from outlying points to specifically designated sortation points were announced by the national salvage office. "This," said William Knightley, director of the salvage drive, "will mean that country points formerly too far from dealers for salvage to be economic, will now be able to help in this war effort."

The railways are giving more than 50 per cent. freight rate reduction and salvage organizations now are able to ship mixed cars of salvage, which formerly had to go at the rate applicable to the highest tariffed commodity in the car, at a flat rate per minimum of 30,000 pounds.

Cars of salvage must be consigned to a dealer at one of 16 sortation points. They include: Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Factory Control

Cap Factories In Britain Now Turning Out Bullets

Manufacturers of teapots are now making tin hats, a cap factory is turning out bullets, and makers of roller and ice skates are at work on aircraft components, as the result of factory ocntrol in Britain.

Many British concerns have swung over to war production under earlier re-armament programs, but in the last six months the work of the Board of Trade's Factory and Storage Premises Control has brought thousands more works, large and small to direct war production.

Torpedoes are coming from a boot and shoe factory and aero-engine parts from a hairpin works, while a beauty-cream factory is applying its experience to the making of anti-gas and medicated ointments. Art silk manufacturers are busy on munitions and a wallpaper mill is filling shells.

Farmer Makes Speech

And Puts Spike In Proposal To Waste Money

Farmer Joseph Dunbar had a reputation as a man of few words. His only speech on record contained 47 words, but they were potent ones and because of them the top of the New Boston town hall is not adorned with a resplendent gilt eagle, hand carved from hickory.

With the selectmen ready to vote $5 to purchase the eagle in 1810, Dunbar spiked the plan at town meeting with the following brief speech:

"Gentleman—and others, I have always reckoned the voters of New Boston were big fools, and probably always would be, but if they are willing to give five honest-to-goodness gold eagles for one gilt one, they are durned sight bigger fools than I had supposed."

Established Rayon Industry

"Father" of the rayon industry was Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, of France, who established the first commercial rayon plant in Besancon, France, in 1891.

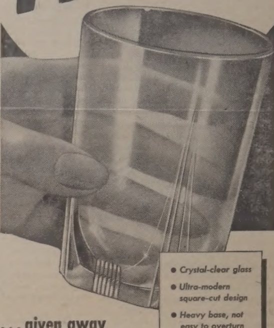
Tree bark is brown as a result of air and moisture acting on the tannin in the dead cells.

There were 186,598 persons in receipt of old age pensions in Canada at Sept. 30.

Haleakala, located on the island of Maui, Hawaii, is the world's greatest known dormant volcano.

STOP Scratching Relieve Itch Fast —or Money Back
For quick relief from itching of eczema, pimples, athlete's foot, scales, scabies, rashes and other externally caused skin troubles, use fast-acting, cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. Prescription. Greaseless, stainless. Soothes irritation and quickly stops intense itching. 35c trial bottle proves it, or money back. Ask your druggist today for D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION.

SPARKLING TUMBLER FREE!



- Crystal-clear glass
- Ultra-modern square-cut design
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...given away with every purchase of 3 regular-size packages or 2 family-size packages of

KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES!

SUPPLY LIMITED! Start your set now!

This is an offer you don't want to miss—so stock up on Canada's favourite cereal right now! You'll find real zest for breakfast when you dip your spoon into a bowl of these crunchy, crisp corn flakes with milk and sugar! That *exclusive* Kellogg's flavour is going to stir your appetite! And you, too, will echo the vote of 4 out of 5 housewives from coast to coast who declare Kellogg's *first for flavour!*



Kellogg's Corn Flakes come in two conveniently-sized packages. When eating out, ask for the individual package with the inner WAXTITE sealed bag. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

The Self-Starter Breakfast!

Japan's Army And Navy

Strength Has Been Somewhat Of A Mystery To The Allies

Japan's army is said to be broken up in 100 divisions, of about 20,000 each. There are about 35 divisions in China and that many in Manchukuo. The rest are now carrying out the invasion of the South Sea territories and are kept for home defence. In recent months, however, there has been a considerable shifting of Japanese troops from North to South China.

Japan's naval strength is even more of a mystery to the Allies than her army. At the time of Japan's attack on the United States, she was credited with having about 10 first-class battleships, with two more nearing completion; some 40 cruisers, more than 100 destroyers and 60 submarines.

Fine Enough Anyway

Machinist Not Strong On Arithmetic But Knew His Job

Recently a Canadian editor was in a gun plant where extremely fine tooling operations were being carried on.

"What are your tolerances on this job," he asked a man at a lathe.

"One five thousandth of an inch," replied the workman.

The figure conveyed little to the editor. He asked, "How fine is that?"

The workman, too, seemed puzzled. He called to his neighbor on the next machine: "Bill, how many five thousandths are there in an inch?"

Bill scratched his head. "Gee, I don't know. But there must be millions of them."

Muscovy was a former name for Russia.

Prisoner Unabashed

Told Italian General That He Had Better Surrender

We like the story told from Nairobi of Private Willie Devine, a member of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was taken prisoner by the Italians when his battalion raided Ambazzo, in Abyssinia and was immediately paraded before the Italian commander, General Nasi, as a rare trophy. Nasi, we are told, seemed much surprised to find that Highlanders were in action against his force and even more surprised when Willie, far from being abashed, spoke up in the most cutting Glasgow accent: "You'd better surrender now, general, before it's too late."

General Nasi was not long in taking the hint.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Norway's Merchant Marine

Despite Losses About 80 Ships Still In Allied Service

Since the beginning of the war, Norway has lost a total of 24 ships by sinking, according to an Associated Press compilation of December 14, 1941. Others have been seized by the Axis in Norway or ports elsewhere. Still at the service of the Allied cause are approximately 80 merchant ships, totalling about 5,500,000 tons deadweight. Among the Allied countries, Norway's merchant marine is exceeded in size only by Great Britain's and that of the United States.

THAT'S RIGHT! MORE cigarettes in every 10¢ package of DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Rceeive Special Training

Certain Graduates Of Air Training Plan Ferrying Bombers To Britain

The Royal Air Force ferry command has announced a new policy of using "certain" graduates of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan to deliver bombers to Britain following a ferry command training course on trans-Atlantic flying.

Officials said that as a result of the new policy three Hudsons were recently flown across the Atlantic fully manned by crews graduated under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. They had taken the special ferry command course to familiarize them with the "special problems of trans-Atlantic flying."

Captain and pilot of one plane was Pilot Officer Hamar William Russ, R.C.A.F., 21-year-old citizen of Lethbridge, Alta. His navigator was 22-year-old Pilot Officer Colin Badham, R.A.A.F., from Bankstown, N.S.W., Australia, and the radio officer was a Montrealer, 19-year-old Sergeant Harry Gordon Black, R.C.-A.F.

Another of the planes was captained by Pilot Officer Allan William Triggs, R.A.A.F., of Victoria, Australia. He is 28. Pilot Officer William Charles Hewitt, 33, R.C.A.F., a native of Liverpool, England, acted as navigator.

The third plane had 30-year-old Pilot Officer George Vivian Syer, R.A.A.F., of Caterham, Surrey, England, as captain. Pilot Officer Lynds Farquhar McRae, 19, R.C.A.F., of The Pas, Man., was the radio officer, while Pilot Officer Ronald Stevenson, 24, R.A.A.F., of Sydney, Australia, was navigator.

Graduated from the commonwealth plan, the men went to a maritime operational flying training centre where they were formed into crews, studying as units through an eight-week course.

After qualifying in the operational field, the crews took the "highly specialized" four-week ferry command course at an instructional base near Montreal.

The announcement said the last course brought them the "accumulated experiences" of all trans-Atlantic flying both before and since the war began. "Under the wings of veteran ocean flyers and technical experts, they were meticulously instructed in heavy load take-offs, high altitude flying and the use of oxygen, pyrotechnics and procedure to be followed in all manners of emergencies over and on the sea."

Good Talkers Are Scarce

Monopoly Of Conversation Is One Of Most Common Faults

A man wnose work has caused him to travel widely and brought him into conversation with all kinds of people says that taking them as they come, nine persons out of ten are not good conversationalists.

He thinks it is a pity, too, since four or five out of those nine needn't be dull. They aren't unintelligent and their lives aren't so dull they don't have anything to talk about. They just don't know how to make what they have to say interesting to the other fellow.

The most common fault that makes a person a conversational bore, he says, is simply talking too much. No matter what a person has to say, if he keeps on saying it long enough, he'll wear out those, who for politeness' sake, have to listen to him.

Next most common fault is not using any discrimination about what they talk about. Such persons will confide the most trivial details of their lives—what they like for breakfast, how they suffer from colds, etc.—in the naive belief that because they are fascinated by the smallest details of their existence, others will be, too.

And then there are the people whose lives and whose opinions would be interesting if they would only cultivate the habit of finding some connecting link between their experiences and those of the person to whom they are talking—so that they bring out for him what he will understand and appreciate.

This man thinks it is a shame for so many potentially interesting people to be bores—just because they don't take the trouble to spruce up their conversation—the way they do their looks.

He thinks it would be an easy thing to do. if whenever anybody found himself bored with another's conversation, he asked himself this question, "Do I ever go on like that?"

Science Shatters Fable

Research Has Confirmed Belief That Dogs Have Sweat Glands

The old fable that dogs pant because they cannot sweat has been "shattered" by discovery of sweat glands in their skins, says the editor of the Lancet, British medical journal.

J. G. Speed, an Edinburgh researcher, has found sweat glands in the skin of the lips, head, back, thorax, shoulders, thighs and pads of the feet, a finding previously reported by numerous other investigators but apparently not generally known.

More than 160 different species of tree grow to commercial size in Canada.

Flour, wheat and peas were being exported from Canada as early as 1749.

Price Ceiling

Bulletins To Be Sent To All Firms Under License

A plan to inform businessmen about price ceiling regulations by sending bulletins to all firms under license to the wartime prices and trade board is announced.

"Every business which has already applied for or obtained a wartime prices and trade board license is now on the mailing list to receive these business bulletins," explained C. R. Morphy, director of licensing. "As each new application for license is received, the name of the applicant will be added."

Apart from the legal requirements which make it obligatory for every licensee to notify the board after March 31 of any change in name, ownership or character of his business within ten days after, such notification will enable the wartime prices and trade board to keep its mailing list for information up to date.

Every person who buys for resale, sells or offers for sale any goods must obtain a wartime prices and trade board license, unless he has already obtained one under a previous board licensing order. Farmers, gardeners, livestock and poultry producers, and fishermen need no license unless buying for resale. Operators of private boarding-houses and employees of persons or firms themselves subject to license are also exempt.

The current licensing order also applies to those providing services which have been brought under the price ceiling. These include the supplying of electricity, gas, steam and water; telegraph, wireless and telephone services; transportation of goods and persons and the provision of dock and harbor facilities; warehousing and storage; undertaking and embalming; laundering, cleaning, tailoring and dressmaking; hairdressing and beauty parlor services; plumbing, heating, painting, decorating, cleaning and renovating; repairing of all kinds; supplying meals and beverages; exhibiting motion pictures; process manufacturing on a custom or commission basis.

License application forms have been distributed to all post offices. Upon completion these are to be mailed, post free, to the Director of Licensing, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa. There is no license fee.

Upon receipt of completed forms, the director of licensing will mail to each applicant, a license indentification card bearing his license number which will be valid for the duration of the maximum prices regulations. After March 31, any official or investigator of the board may require the production of this identification card by any business subject to the price ceiling regulations.

Enquiries for further information should be addressed to the regional directors of licensing at Halifax. St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton or Vancouver.

Problem In Arithmetic

Was Cleverly Solved For Two Arabians Who Had Dispute

Two Arabians sat down to dinner; one had five loaves, the other three. A stranger passing by desired to eat with them, which they agreed to. The stranger dined, laid down eight pieces of money and departed. The proprietor of the five loaves took up five pieces and left three for the other, who objected and insisted on having one-half.

The cause came before Ali, the Caliph of Baghdad, who gave the following judgment: "Let the owner of the five loaves have seven pieces of money, and the owner of the three loaves one; for, if we divide the eight by three they make 24 parts, of which he who laid down the five loaves had 15, whilst he who laid down the three had only nine; as all fared alike, and eight shares was each man's portion, the stranger ate seven parts of the first man's property and only one belonging to the other; the money in justice must be divided accordingly."

Will Be Interesting

Radio Broadcaster Is Writing Book On His War Experiences

Cecil Brown, C.B.S. broadcaster in Singapore, is writing a book for Random House which will tell of his war experiences. Mr. Brown was in Rome for a time, reached Belgrade the day before it was bombed by the Nazis, accompanied British advance forces on their current Libyan push, and then proceeded to Singapore by way of Rangoon and the Malay jungle and was aboard the Repulse when it was sunk.

Should Keep Standards High

Hon. D. L. Campbell, Manitoba Minister of Agriculture, urged officials of exhibitions and fairs throughout Canada to maintain "the high standard of produce so essential to Canada in wartime" by maintaining the "excellent standards required at agricultural exhibitions."

A Giant Chimney

What is claimed to be the world's largest chimney is that which was finished in 1909 at the works of the Boston and Montana copper and silver mines, near Great Falls, Mont. It is 506 feet high.

CANADIAN MAYORS FLY TO WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCE



En route to Washington where they were guests at the U.S. conference of Mayors, 17 Canadian mayors pose with New York's Mayor LaGuardia before boarding a plane to fly to the nation's capital. Before the flight, they were guests of Mayor LaGuardia at a luncheon at the airport. Canadian mayors in the party were: John W. Fry, Edmonton; John Queen, Winnipeg; George C. McLean, St. Boniface; W. J. Heeman, London; J. P. Ryan, Brantford; Stanley Lewis, Ottawa; William Morrison, K.C., Hamilton; Adhemar Raynault, Montreal; Edward Wilson, Verdun, Quebec; Joseph Labrecque, Sherbrook, Quebec; Antoine Deslauriers, city clerk to Mayor Labrecque; Charles Wasson, Saint John, N.B.; Ray T. Forbes, Fredericton; Eric Crawford, city clerk of London; and George S. Mooney, executive of the Canadian Federation of Mayors.

Espionage In Norway

Information Supplied To Britain Has Been Great Help

The system of espionage developed in Norway has been of constant and considerable aid to Great Britain. Information is regularly supplied London on the land activities of the German troops in Norway, such as the construction of airports and submarine bases, or the shifting of troops and the size of the occupational forces. Information is also steadily sent to London on the movement of German ships along the Norwegian coast. It was in this way the British first learned that the new German battleship Bismarck was heading out to sea. Numerous other German ships have been sunk by the British along the Norwegian coast as the result of "tips" supplied by the espionage service in Norway, which has its own ways and means of communicating with London. It is an important phase of the battle which Norwegians are carrying out on the home front.

Identified Himself

English Film Director's Inability To Remember Names Caused Embarrassment

Film Director Anthony Asquith, son of the late Prime Minister Asquith, is troubled by inability to remember names. Even those of old friends, waiting for an introduction, are often forgotten.

Recently he was eating at the Savoy all by himself, when looking up from his newspaper, he saw a familiar face in front of him. But he could not recall the name.

He stood up, shook hands warmly with the man and said:

"How are you? Where have you been? Have a drink? Are you eating by yourself?" Other similar polite remarks were made while Asquith tried desperately to remember the name.

The man showed visible signs of embarrassment and finally, when the film director paused for breath, he explained quickly:

"I'm the waiter, sir."—Financial Post.

Nurnburg, Germany, long the capital of toyland, used to market almost a million dozen dolls a year.

The gorilla's skeleton closely resembles the frame of human beings.

Should Last Ten Years

But Life Of Good Tires Shortened By High Speed

A fairly good set of automobile tires will last ten years or more.

All you have to do, according to information furnished by experts, is to draw up a tire-use budget.

Although there's a big new synthetic rubber program, most civilians are still advised on good authority not to count on any new tires for an indefinite period—years, not months.

A new passenger car tire is good, on the average, for 15,000 miles of "safe driving" under what has been the American standard of automobile travel. That's the estimate of S. P. Thatcher, technologist of the United States Rubber Co. But it is based on average usage of the past, and the standard of safety is high. The mileage can easily be doubled by a tire-budgeter. Tires wear twice as fast at 50 miles an hour as they do at 30.

Tire companies have authenticated instances of tires that went over 50,-000 miles.

Retreading will add about 80 per cent. to the original casing life to an old but basically sound tire. Retreading at some future date, however, is not something on which the average motorist should count.

With a tire life of at least 30,000 miles pretty well established, the question of how long this mileage can be stretched out becomes important.

Deterioration of tires, aside from wear, is not subject to exact measurement. But the experts seem agreed that in modern tires there is no deterioration for three years, if the tire is given the right kind of protection from heat, light and oil. If the tire is used instead of stored it seems that its deterioration is postponed another year.

May Need Enlarging

St. Helena, speaking of islands, is still on the map, and Longwood, its famous country retreat, was in fair repair at last accounts. The house, though ample for an emperor 120 years ago, may need enlarging to accommodate a Fuehrer, a Duce and a Mikado all at once, says the New York Times.

The violin is believed to have been invented by King of Ceylon in 5,000 B.C.

Not Hard To Train

School Near London Fits Dogs For Work With Army

Taking a leaf out of Germany's war manual, Britain is training dogs for war service. At a "school" near London 60 animals of various breeds are being put through their paces for work with the army. Some of them already are attached to regular units.

Training falls into three grades: reconnaissance or advance patrol, static or listening post duty and intercommunication running. Every dog must first learn not to bark and to ignore gun-fire. Then each must be trained to pick up human scents and ignore all others. That is the groundwork of the "course."

The "commanding officer," a civilian, said "Alsatians and collies are outstanding for their intelligence but we cannot generalize." Decision to train dogs was taken as a result of incidents in the battle of France when the Germans used them effectively against British troops. One British attack, intended as a surprise, failed because a highly-trained Alsatian gave the position of the soldiers away to the enemy. Hundreds of Britons were killed. Another enemy-trained Alsatian gave away the position of an Australian regiment in Libya.

Honors Richly Deserved

R.A.F. Ferry Command Will Figure In History Of War

Honors that have been conferred on three members of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command are richly deserved. They go to members of a group who, by the very nature of their calling, are compelled to work with entirely too little notice and praise. They fly their routes in secret, avoiding publicity, and were actually anonymous so far as the public is concerned until a comparatively short time ago.

When the history of this war comes to be written, however, one of the most heroic chapters must deal with these brave men. They will then receive their due meed of appreciation, recognition of the fact that they did much to make the winning of this war possible, and that in doing it they proved themselves heroes all. —Windsor Star.

The first anti-combine legislation in Canada was passed in 1889.

History Being Repeated

This Is Not First Time Cold Has Defeated Armies

If logic had played an important part in the minds of the dictators, then the piles of dead and frozen Germans in Russia might have been smaller and the hospitals of Central Europe less crowded by frostbitten Nazis.

But logic does not play an important part in a war made by illogical dictators, and for this reason, writes M. W. Fodor in the Chicago Sun, we must not always judge the situation from a logical angle. Thus, those who logically argue: "If it is cold, it is cold for Russians and Germans alike," commit an error. One cannot compare the Russians, who are fully used to all hardships of the Russian winter, with the Germans, who know cold only when they enjoy a skiing holiday in comfortable winter resorts.

This is not the first time that that Russian winter saved the Muscovites from defeat. The formdiable army of Charles XII. of Sweden was reduced to half by the cruel realities of a Russian winter. Napoleon knew history, but forgot about this experience of Charles of Sweden. Adolf Hitler knew no history, and thus he apparently did not realize what had happened to the proud Guards of the Grande Armee in the blizzards on the Russian steppes. The German generals, who learned plenty of history in their military academies, realized the dangers of a Russian campaign, but warned their Fuehrer in vain.

Hitler, the man of "instinct and intuition," decided this Russian campaign partly under the pressure and advice of his party satellites, and partly because of a "vision" during one of his many sleepless nights. The Fuehrer was certain that Germany's armies would exterminate the Soviet forces in six to 12 weeks, that is, before winter. But his army was not well equipped for the exigencies of the Russian winter, while Stalin's army, war or no war, had its proper winter equipment. The Russian soldiers possessed heavy topcoats, with fur collars or sheepskin linings, fur-lined boots, heavy sheepskin caps which can be pulled over the ears, leaving only the nose and eyes exposed to the intense cold.

There were other important factors which tripped up Hitler's "logic." Your Russian is used to the exposures of his rigid winter weather. Russian muzhiks for centuries have been used to spending as many as 10 days in the forests felling trees, without having a proper shelter over their heads. They slept in the open, or in primitive huts made of cornstalks covered with snow, or in holes dug in the snow.

When they went home, they did not discard their heavy sheepskin outfits. They did not go even to their beds—the Russian bed is reserved for guests—but slept on benches erected round the warm, domeshaped Russian stove. And after such a "warm" night's rest, the peasant walked out into the 40 below zero weather without a murmur.

Dutch Are Clever

The Dutch in the East Indies are living up to the national reputation for thrift. When a Jap submarine was spotted laying mines outside an Indies harbor, the Dutch waited till the job was done. Then they went out, snared the mines and set them out again to fit in with their own plans.

The weaker sex is often the stronger sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex.

Silver coin is legal tender up to $10, the nickel five-cent piece up to $5, and the one-cent bronze coin up to 25 cents.

No Food Shortage

Britain Able To Increase Food Rations In Third Winter Of Conflict

Britain entered the new year boasting she was the only warring nation able to increase food rations in the third winter of conflict.

Despite recent cuts in sugar, cheese and fats rations, Britain still is in a better position, or at least as good, as at the end of 1940. Her diet has been simple but nourishing, and the health of her people has improved rather than suffered.

"As we have improvised we have organized, and the picture now is one of firm control exercised for a well-defined purpose," Lord Woolton, minister of food, said in a review of the situation. "That purpose is to keep the nation well in spite of war restrictions and to have fair shares all round of whatever food is available."

There are many reasons for the success the food ministry has made of its job—a success so marked that the critical British press has had little but praise for Lord Woolton's department.

The dominions' vast food exports, the steady flow of commodities from the United States under the Lease-Lend plan, Britain's own agricultural policy, controlled prices and careful rationing all have played a part.

Full details of what foods Britain received and will receive from overseas cannot be revealed, but figures which have been released indicate into what tremendous totals they run.

The United States entry into the war and shipping conditions will govern to some extent the food Britain imports in 1942, but huge orders have been placed.

One million cases of tinned salmon are expected from Canada, and perhaps as many from the United States. Egg shipments from Canada since last September will total more than 30,000,000 dozen by the end of May. Canada by the end of March will have sent to this country 112,000,000 pounds of cheese, while new contracts provide for delivery next year of 600,000,000 pounds of bacon.

Gift To National Museum

Flowers 150 Years Old In Valuable Collection At Ottawa

Flowers that bloomed 150 years ago in fields now covered by the buildings of old London have been presented to the National Museum of Canada as a memorial to an English lawyer who spent his holidays and week-ends patiently collecting, cataloguing and mounting the plants he loved.

The collection was presented to the National Herbarium by J. H. Gisbourne, K.C., Ottawa. It was the work of his great-grandfather and was brought to Canada by his father who added to it the flowers he gathered in Newfoundland and the maritimes.

A. E. Porsild, national museum botanist in charge of the National Herbarium, said the collection was unique in Canada. Along with it came a copy of Flora Londinensis, with its 418 plates colored by hand and one of the most-cited classics of the botanical world.

The flowers, carefully pasted to the long pages of 20 bound volumes, represent varieties which have vanished from the London area. The land they occupied had either been built over or the flowers killed by the proximity of factories belching smoke and fumes.

In 1792, the collector on a day's walk from his city home, was able to collect snowdrops from "fields covered with them," daffodils, narcissus, tulips and wild pansies. In a few years after 1791 he collected thousands of flowers and each was carefully mounted and catalogued. The collector had a cabinet specially built to hold his books of flowers, with drawers for little cards to which lichen specimens were attached. The cabinet was presented to the museum and houses the collection at present.

"These lichen specimens will last for hundreds of years and all can be identified by botanists even if the detailed descriptions accompanying them are lost," Mr. Porsild said.

Just An Old Friend

Lord Beaverbrook Hunted Up Waldorf Doorman To Say Good-Bye

Leonard Lyons tells this story in the New York Post: Lord Beaverbrook stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Towers during his recent visit to New York. When he departed, last week end, he stopped in the lobby, and turned, confusedly to the manager who was escorting him to a side exit. "Is this the way I came in?" asked Beaverbrook. "Yes," said the manager. "Well, it looks different," said Beaverbrook. "I'm looking for an old friend of mine, who was here when I came in. I want to say good-bye to him—here he is." Beaverbrook darted through the door and made his farewells with Pat Brady, who's been the Waldorf doorman for 45 years.

Under a general order to speed up, the British treasury clerks started more simple systems of checking accounts and dealing with war damage claims.

The planet Pluto which was discovered in 1930 is only 3,666,000,000 miles from the sun.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS GET "BEST SUIT" TO WEAR WITH "BEST GIRL"



Canadians will be hard put to it to distinguish officers from "other ranks" when the swank new walking-out uniform designed for army privates and N.C.O.'s makes it appearance a few weeks from now. For off-parade hours and social occasions, the new dress has a tunic much like that worn by commissioned officers, with the same type of cloth belt. The necktie is beech brown in color and collarpins form part of the issue. The private even carries a swagger stick, also issued, and wears low shoes and fine black socks. This uniform, it is pointed out, does not replace the familiar battle dress, which has proved itself the most practical and comfortable ever designed for battle conditions, but is purely for "best" wear.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Britain has authorized shipment of 8,000 tons of wheat to Greece to help relieve a threatened famine.

Unused sheds in a London district have been converted into "food launderies" where food contaminated by gas can be made fit for human consumption.

Earl Bathurst was fined £85 ($380) on a charge of violating food rationing rules by buying eggs from a retailer with whom he was not registered.

Lord Illingworth, 77, postmaster-general in the First Great War cabinet of Prime Minister Lloyd George, and a former member of parliament, died recently in London.

The war production board earmarked the United States' entire supply of aluminum for war use, prohibiting all civilian use except for a handful of essential items.

Appointment of Dr. E. P. Laberge, of Ottawa, as supervising inspector of employment offices was announced by the unemployment insurance commission.

Frank Garland, manager of the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers, Ltd., said that it is likely that honey will be used extensively in cooking and baking now that sugar is rationed.

Fights between the under-thirties and over-thirties in the German army of occupation in France started after the older men openly showed that they had begun to lose faith in Hitler, said B. C. Townroe, who had investigated.

QUICK-TO-SEW HOME FROCK
By Anne Adams



If you're busier than a bee these days, yet want to make yourself a jolly new home frock, why not order Pattern 4981 by Anne Adams? It takes very little time to sew—there are only four main sections back and front. The bias insets at the waist give a slim look to this dress—the tie-belt in front is optional. And aren't the white collar and cuffs a refreshing note? Topstitch them if you like, or make them of the same frabric as the dress. The Sewing Instructor has a step-by-step plan that aids in sewing this as quickly as possible. Other choices are long sleeves, revers and ric-rac trim, and the belt may be used in back instead of in front, or omitted altogether.

Pattern 4981 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3¼ yards 35 inch fabric and ⅝ yard contrast.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Due To Carelessness

Amount Of Wasted Postage Last Year Was Around $42,009

Carelessly or incorrectly addressed mail that ended up in the dead letter office last year represented wasted postage of at least $42,009, Postmaster-General Mulock said, urging public co-operation to assist postal officials. Col. Mulock said 2,100,472 letters, postcards, circulars and parcels reached the dead letter office.

Lengthy Signatures

When the Greek minister to the U.S., Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, signed the 26 nation pact in Washington, his lengthy signature used up some of the space reserved for the signature of the Polish ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski. But the latter only smiled and said: "I have absolutely no objection to such an extension of Greece."

Nauru, South Seas island under a British Empire mandate since the First Great War, is rich in phosphate rock.

Getting Along Without

Automobile Industry On This Continent Comes To A Halt

The tremendous automobile industry of this continent has come to a halt, a war casualty. Metal, rubber and labor are needed for more essential things. A way of life geared to motor transport, in which we pointed with pride to a constantly mounting number of motor vehicles on the roads, will have to get along with the cars already in existence—and the total in use will steadily decrease under gasoline rationing, as tires wear out and cannot be replaced.

This development in the waging of "total" war against the world's chief aggressors brings before the mind the immense demand for manufactured goods which will come when the war is won. Wherever the war has wrought its destructive course the urgent need instantly will arise for buildings, machinery, railroad equipment, furniture, clothing, above all for food. And on this continent alone literally millions of people will be clamoring for new cars, radio receivers, refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, aluminum pots, all the things made of or contained in materials now demanded by the war and which gradually are disappearing from the shops.

The world as we used to know it will grow steadily down at heels while all our energies are concentrated on the destruction of the evil powers which threaten everything, and the immediate problem of peace will be nothing less than the reconstruction of the setting of democratic civilization, from hairpins to tractors, from tin cans to locomotives. We shall have a great abundance of airplanes, of tanks and guns, of ships and uniforms, and not much else.—Ottawa Journal.

Will Be Great Help

Britain's Bacon Requirements Easily Met By Fewer Hog Marketings

Hog marketings fell off during the first weeks of this year in comparison with the corresponding period of 1941, but agriculture department officials said they anticipate the drop will actually help to meet Britain's bacon requirements.

To meet a British order for 600,000,000 pounds of bacon under the existing contract, the agriculture department has been urging farmers to feed their hogs to 200 pounds before slaughtering.

Observance of this instruction was believed responsible for a temporary slackening in deliveries but in the end this would help meet the contract through providing animals of better size.

Hog sales at public stockyards and shipments direct to packing plants totalled 326,269 head for the first three weeks of this year compared with 409,646 in the same period of 1941.

Bacon board officials said bacon shipments to the United Kingdom have been well maintained this far and that prospects for continued supplies are promising.

Makes Good Substitute

More Honey Will Likely Be Used To Replace Sugar

Frank Garland, manager of the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers, Ltd., said that it is likely that honey will be used extensively in cooking and baking now that sugar is rationed.

"Manitoba honey producers ship to Saskatchewan and Alberta and if required, Manitoba honey could be shipped east, too, he said.

Mr. Garland said Canada's quota of honey for export is 4,000,000 pounds annually but because of lack of shipping space this had fallen off. He said in previous years this amount had gone to England. Canada's honey production totals about 29,000,000 pounds annually with 5,000,000 pounds produced in Manitoba.

Tea From Brazil

South American Scientists Have Discovered A Substitute

Before the Pacific war ends, American tea drinkers may be thanking South American scientists who have discovered how to toast Brazil-matte, famous South American tea, so that it closely resembles Chinese green tea. The United States consumes about 10,000 tons of green tea yearly.

Anxiety over eventual higher prices and shortages of Oriental teas has already caused an increase in importation and consumption of Brazil-matte, according to the Brazilian consulate at New York.

Brazil-matte has been found to contain vitamins A, B-1 and B-3, and C in chemical analyses by the National Matte Institute of Brazil.

Must Stay On Land

Oscar, the world's most travelled and most shipwrecked cat, is not going back to sea. The Royal Navy has labelled Oscar a jinx. Shipwrecked three times, Oscar will spend the rest of his days in a sailor's rest home, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The king cobra sometimes attains a length of 18 feet, and is the largest poisonous snake in the world.

There are no fur-bearing animals on the land within the Antarctic Circle.

2449

Different Rail Gauges

Russia Proves Idea To Prevent Military Invasion Was Wise

The difference in the gauge between the Russian and German railways has been a handicap to the Nazis. All their transport by rail has to proceed to the German end of the line and then be trans-shipped to Russian trains, which use a different width between the rails. This has prevented the Germans sending Nazi rolling stock on into Russia in the wake of the army. And, as the Russians have been destroying their rolling stock or getting it back out of German reach, the Nazis have not been able to use Russian freight cars and trucks. The original idea in making the railways of different gauge was to hinder a military invasion of Russia. Proof of the wisdom of the action is being had daily on the Russian front.

Learning To Think

Supreme Danger To Our Civilization Is Our Growing Incapacity
(By Bruce Hutchinson)

The supreme danger to our civilization is not Hitler but our growing incapacity to think, our growing capacity to absorb easy and false ideas, like a gold fish gulping down breadcrumbs. If, with all our education and means of communication, we had learned to think instead of merely repeating catchwords like solemn parrots, there would have been no Hitler in the first place. And if we do not learn to think, if we do not chuck out most of our mental furniture and furnish more carefully in the future (building most of the pieces for ourselves in our own mental workshops), then we shall have larger and worse Hitlers when the present one has been liquidated.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO DO A PLAY?

Movement

Last week we started on technique and to-day I wish to discuss with you "movement." Never move without a reason. Thus, you enter the room and wish to go to the fireplace. You could indicate that you wished to get warm by hand gestures when you arrive at the fireplace; you might want to flick a cigarette ash; there might be something on the mantel that you wish to examine, or you might put some wood on the fire. Whatever it is **follow through** the action, defining each part of the movement so that it is clear and crisp, and quite easily followed. Your face and eyes may be needed to help with this. If you are cold, take several minutes to warm up, etc. Seldom move and speak at the same time. Move then speak. The voice then has a good chance of being heard at the back of the hall without interference of noise of movement.

Gestures usually precede the speech. For example, point to the door with your full length of arm, and at shoulder height, then say, "See the door—make use of it." Make few gestures. When gestures are used they should always be above the waist line and wide, and sweeping. Beware of hands in the pockets. Let them hang naturally at the sides. No one ever thinks of them until the actor calls attention to them by a movement or unusual gloves, etc. Don't look for a chair to sit down on. Walk up to it and feel the chair with the back of the calf of the leg, and then with one movement, sit down. If sitting in a deeply upholstered chair, during the speech before rising, slightly move into a straight sitting position so there will not be an effort in getting up. Never grab the arms of a chair in getting up unless you are cast as an older or ill person. Never cross your legs at the knees unless you are cast as a dancer or actress. Then be sure to cross them high at the knee and tip the toe to the floor. If kneeling, do it with the down stage foot.

Speech

Never look directly into the audience and speak. Only elocutionists and speakers do that. If you are reminiscing, you may select a high window at the back of the building and staring at it, speak through the audience. Look at the person to whom you are talking unless they are at the back. Then appear to look at them but be sure your words come out to the audience, but do not screw your neck around and become awkward. Regard the stage as a room with the fourth wall removed and the audience peeking in.

Make Up

Use as little as possible, depending on the lights. In religious dramas, be sparing on make-up. Only use crepe hair when driven to it because of length of hair, sideburns, moustache, etc. Be careful to build beards, sideburns, etc. up a little at a time, trimming them when they are in place, like a barber would trim them if they were natural. Take infintie pains with small details, directors. It pays in the long run. And take the pains early in the rehearsals.

Till next week, then. The play books or scripts as we call them in the theatre should be here by that time.—Mary Ellen Burgess, Box 326, Regina.

PLANES OF THE R.C.A.F. and how to spot them

APPROVED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE



THE Martin Maryland is another high-speed, twin-engine bomber, being produced by the Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore, U.S.A., for the Royal Air Force.

In appearance it is somewhat like the Baltimore although a comparison of the silhouettes of the two aircraft will readily reveal their differences. The Maryland was being built in large numbers for the French before the fall of France.

It is an all-metal, mid-wing monoplane, falling in the "medium" class, with wing span of 61' 3" and a length of 46' 9". It is exceptionally fast, with a top speed of over 300 m.p.h. Power is supplied by two 1,050-h.p. air-cooled engines. The Maryland is heavily armed with forward guns and others strategically located in power-operated turrets. It carries a heavy load of bombs.

A Straight Question

This story with a moral comes from Eric Hadfield, of Springwood, Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield. On a wet afternoon a four-year-old girl was forbidden by her mother to go out collecting waste paper from neighbors. It was much too wet, her mother said.

The little girl fixed her parent with a stern eye.

"Do you want to win this war or don't you?" she demanded.

Something To Wait For

The New York Herald-Tribune makes the statement that a giant tortoise in the grounds of Government House, St. Helena, is the only thing still alive that has seen Napoleon, who died at St. Helena in 1831. Doubtless the old fellow is waiting for a sight of Hitler.

For All To Read

The iron gates of Lord Stonehaven's estate at Stonehaven, Scotland, have disappeared and in their place is a big notice "These gates have gone to make tanks for Russia."

Complicates Things

In the days when "comics" were confined to the jokes in the almanac, parents found affairs much less complicated than now when many of them must keep up with the doings of a dozen strips in order to understand what their children are talking about, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Enough Is Enough

Speaking in Toronto, a man from Coventry, England, told of an air-raid practice in that town at which children were used to pose as wounded. One little girl was left waiting to be picked up too long, she thought. So she departed for home, leaving a note that read: "Gone home. Bled to death."

Will Become Useful

Over 8,000,000 letters received at the British dead letter office in London in the last year are to help win the war. Hitherto they have been burned, now they will be sent to make cartridge wads, ammunition and mines.



THE bird's songbox is called the "syrinx." The instrument is quite complicated, but the principle is simple enough. As the bird breathes out air, it sets certain membranes vibrating, and these are tightened or loosened according to the pitch desired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FEBRUARY 8

A BUSY SABBATH IN CAPERNAUM

Golden text: I was in the Siprit on the Lord's Day. Revelation 1:10.
Lesson: Mark 1:21-34; Luke 4:31-41.

Devotional reading: Isaiah 58:13, 14.

Explanations and Comments

Jesus Attended the Synagogue on the Sabbath, Mark 1:21, 22. Jesus and his followers were in Capernaum, which had now become his headquarters, and on the Sabbath, as their custom was, went to the synagogue. We hear nothing of synagogues in Old Testament times, but in the time of Christ they were the places for worship and for holding the courts of justice. It was customary for the "ruler of synagogue" to choose the teacher for the day, and on this special Sabbath Jesus taught, and taught as having authority, not as the scribes who quoted the authority of their great rabbis. All were amazed at his teaching. The scribes were the usual synagogue teachers. In Luke 5:17 they are called "doctors of the law."

Many Cures on the Sabbath, Mark 1:29-34. Jesus and his four disciples left the synagogue and went to Peter's home. There they learned that Peter's wife's mother (Tyndale's Version has the useful phrase, "Symones motherelawe) was sick with fever. At once he took her by the hand and raised her up, and the fever left her. "The working of healing miracles cannot be explained; that is, we cannot tell how it was done. Sometimes the Gospels represent them as answers to Jesus' prayers (Mk. 9:29; 11:23; Jn.. 11:42). They are works which the Father gives him to do. Sometimes the Gospels speak as if the healing power resided in him as electricity might in a body charged with it, and as if it could be trapped by a believing touch, though not without his knowledge (Mk. 5:28, 29). Always it is a power personal to Jesus, and also, as the Gospels often show us, at his own expense. The divinest saying about these miracles is in Mt. 8:17: 'Himself took our infirmities and bare our diseases.' What it means is that the healings were works of love as well as of power" (James Denny. The completion of the cure is shown by the last clause, "and she ministered unto them."

When evening came and it was then lawful to bring the sick to be healed, "all the city" was gathered at the door where Jesus was, and he healed many.

The First Automobile

Was Operated In Charlottetown, In 1866

Let it be known in the interests of accuracy and progress, that in 1866 the first automobile built in any country chugged its way down the main street of Charlottetown. The front page of the Charlottetown Herald thus describes the historic event:

"A single-seated steam wagon passed through the city this week on its way to the owner, the Rev. Father Belcourt, of Rustico. When we saw the wagon it was drawn by horses, and can be propelled by steam. It is the first vehicle of its kind introduced into this island."

The Herald did not go far enough, Mr. Davis continues. The owner of the vehicle was also its maker. The Rev. Father l'Abbe Georges Belcourt, a mechanical genius, finding time to do material things between his work as a parish priest turned his mind to machinery.

An affidavit by a Prince Edward Islander who saw the vehicle in action is quoted "to clinch the actual invention and operation of the first automobile."—By Bob Davis in New York Sun.

Lower Motor Speeds

Highway Legislation Needed To Enforce A Sane Ruling

In view of the importance of the conservation of gasoline and rubber for war purposes and in view of the fact that lower motor speeds reduce the waste of gasoline and the wear and tear on tires, it seems an anomaly that the adoption of lower speeds should be left to the whim of the driver.

If lower speeds are in the national interest, their adoption should not be dependent upon the motorist's receptivity to advice which is tendered him from time to time. A much simpler method of achieving the desired results would be for the provinces to amend their highway legislation to reduce the legal speed limits to the point which is advisable, and then to enforce the law so as to make it effective.

Such a measure appears to be necessary also from a safety standpoint, since high speed on old and revamped tires is merely inviting serious accidents.—Toronto Telegram.

In one fortnight in summer Germany had 11 railway accidents.

Health League of Canada presents Topics of Vital Interest

CHILD WELFARE PROBLEMS

The British Ministry of Health, through the good offices of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to London and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada), invited Dr. C. M. Hincks, General Director of the national committee, to go to England to investigate the way in which Canada might be of service to the Old Country in handling its child welfare problems.

Dr. Hincks considered it advisable to select two experts to accompany him. He chose Dr. W. E. Blatz, director of the Institute for Child Study, and Dr. Stuart Jaffary, director of the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto. They are now in Great Britain and will survey the need for experienced personnel to deal with the child population in the bombed areas and in the centres to which children have been evacuated. Dr. Hincks and his assistants, representing mental hygiene, nursery school and social work fields in the Dominion, thus have an opportunity to make an invaluable contribution to Britain's reconstruction program.

Received Pilot's Wings

List Of Graduates From Service Flying School

Among the graduates who received their Pilot's Wings at No. 10 Service Flying Training School, Dauphin, Manitoba, on January 16th, 1942, were a number whose homes are in Western Canada. The presentation was made by Group Captain A. H. Wilson, commanding officer of the school. The names of the young pilots are as follows:

LAC. N. A. Ash, Peace River, Alta.; LAC. L. Beuchler, Denzil, Sask.; LAC. J. J. Boyce, Barrhead, Alta.; LAC. D. M. Cornish, Scout Lake, Sask.; LAC. R. W. George, Rush Lake, Sask.; LAC. W. M. Hays, Amisk, Alta.; LAC. A. F. Hildebrandt, Hague, Sask.; LAC. W. A. Manyluk, Vermilion, Alta.; LAC. L. W. Ottewell, Vulcan, Alta.; LAC. D. N. Pearson, Pincher Creek, Alta.; LAC. G. T. Phillips, Semans, Sask.; LAC. W. B. Sage, Lacombe, Alta.; LAC. W. L. Schofield, c-o Arthur Schofield, Rosetown, Sask.; LAC. R. D. Shaw, Gainsborough, Sask.; LAC. A. E. F. Staple, Banff, Alta.; LAC. W. H. Tape, Longview, Alta.

Fewer People Use Shelters

Population of the London underground shelters—those who sleep there regularly—has fallen off steeply since the height of the Nazi bombings. There are only 28,000 regularly sheltered in the tubes these days. The night following the last severe raid on May 10, there were 70,000.

Thanks To The Indians

The Pilgrims first called cranberries "devil's food," because the fruit puckered the mouth when eaten raw. The Indians taught the settlers how to make cranberry sauce.

The last Greek era of independence lasted from her freedom from the Turks on 1828 to her occupation by the Germans in 1940.

MICKIE SAYS—



REG'LAR FELLERS—A Peach of an Explanaton BY GENE BYRNES



RED ARMY IS REPORTED TO HAVE OUTFLANKED ENEMY ON SCORES OF SECTORS

Moscow.—In firm possession of the railway gate to both the Ukraine granary and the Donet coal basin, the Red army was reported officially to have outflanked, outknifed and encircled the German enemy in scores of sectors on a master Stalin plan of throwing the Germans from every acre of Russian soil in 1942.

Huge German forces were in danger of entrapment in the centre, north and south of the active front.

A communique said numerous additional populated places fell into Russian hands during the day, and a supplement listed 2,500 Germans killed in the liberation of Sukhinichi, big railway junction in the Kirov zone 150 miles southwest of Moscow.

"Pursuit of fleeing remnants of the beaten enemy there continues," the official announcement added.

The new Red army offensives are based on a considerable element of surprise aid by deft scouting in moth-like Soviet planes which operate in the worst kind of weather.

At the front one sees these little fellows equipped with skis. The Russians seem able to land them almost anywhere; to fly them in blizzards and gales. They nose out the enemy's weak spots, locating break and movement and quickly reporting back.

Ski troops who then knife into action are so mobile that the Russians are able to fling them across whole sectors at the shortest warning.

In Moscow there were many beaming faces as loud speakers boomed out the details of Marshal Semeon Timoshenka's thrust into the Ukraine.

Moscow papers held their presses to tell the story of the taking of Lozovaya, the Ukraine-Donets railway gate. The Germans had paid especial attention to the city, making it a front supply station.

There was a big fight around the railway station. The Germans hoped for reinforcements from a Rumanian division, but had to retreat westward. The Rumanians arrived too late and were put to rout.

Thirty more populated points were added to the 400 recaptured up to and including the fall of Lozovaya.

Three whole German divisions, 257th, 68th and 298th, and three regiments—perhaps 50,000 men—were pushed into the rout. Two other Nazi divisions, the 44th and 295th, and units of three more were dealt considerable casualties in the fighting leading up to the capture of Lozovaya. Battle trophies were enormous—among them 6 013 automobiles, 40 tanks and armored cars, 658 field guns.

Replace Stolen Tires

New Ruling By Munition And Supply Department Officials

Ottawa.—Provisions for replacing stolen automobile tires through an extension of the government order regulating sale of new tires, casings and tubes were outlined by munitions and supply department officials.

Under the extended regulations ordinary consumers forbidden by the order to purchase new tires except those in five off-sizes and bicycle tires may, if insured, replace stolen tires through an arrangement with the insurance company by proving the tire was stolen from their automobile.

Eligible new tire buyers—doctors, visiting nurses, ambulances, police, fire departments, mail trucks and other essential businesses and public services—may, if insured, replace stolen tires through the same arrangement, even if the stolen tire was a new one.

Persons who are not insured have no comeback in case of theft.

Eligible purchasers of new automobile tires must sign a consumer order form embodying a witnessed declaration that the tires to be purchased will be no more than enough to equip the buyer's automobile, Supplies Controller Alan H. Williamson ruled.

"Tires now stored in attics, basements and private garages must be used to the last half mile before additional tires can be purchased," Mr. Williamson said.

Trying To Make Trouble

London.—The admiralty said the 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar had been sunk by Axis submarines and "as is their practice the Axis have put out broadcasts asserting the ship was torpedoed by a British submarine" in order to stir up trouble between Britain and Spain.

Making Good Progress

Washington.—The United States is making very good progress in sending supplies to Allied forces battling the Japanese in the southwest Pacific, President Roosevelt declared at a press conference.

Typhus Is Spreading

London.—The Moscow radio said that typhus is spreading in Germany and that the chief of the German Imperial health protection department had stated that 126 cases of spotted typhus has been registered.

Canadian Liner Torpedoed

Heavy Loss Of Life When Ship Sunk By Submarine

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—Two hundred and fifty persons were reported dead or missing after 71 survivors were brought ashore from a torpedoed Allied ship (identified officially in Montreal as the 7,988-ton Canadian National cruise ship Lady Hawkins.) Thirteen of the survivors were Canadians and six Newfoundlanders. The ship was sunk in the Atlantic by an Axis submarine which fired two torpedoes without warning.

The United States navy announced that an Axis undersea craft had been sighted in the Gulf of Mexico, 15 miles off the Texas coast. The navy said the U-boat was being hunted by ships and aircraft and that it was suspected of being accompanied by another undersea craft. The raider seen loosed a smoke bomb, a device often used as a distress signal, but one which may have been employed to signal a companion.

The survivors, who had prayed and sung hymns in their tossing, crowded lifeboat, were brought here by Captain Helgesen aboard the New York-Puerto Rico steamship Coama.

(The New York Herald-Tribune said submarine surfaced and played searchlights on the cruise ship for 60 seconds, "then the first of two torpedoes struck, at a moment when the passengers and crew, with perfect discipline and order, were moving toward their lifeboat stations."

(Giving a graphic description of the action, The Herald-Tribune went on: "Most of the 321 persons aboard never had a chance. The first torpedo bit into the Lady Hawkins just forward of the bridge. The mainmast crashed down. The ship heeled over and many persons were flipped into the cold, calm, moonless sea.

("The second torpedo hit No. 3 hold, apparently blew up the engine room, and smashed two lifeboats.")

Halifax reported a large group of Nova Scotians were included in the complement of the Canadian liner Lady Hawkins, torpedoed and sunk on the Atlantic.

At least 28 men from this province were in the ship's crew. Two women and a man were known to have been pasesngers.

What few details were available indicated that this was by far the heaviest loss of life yet in the Axis submarine offensive off the United States and Canadian coasts.

Food Situation In Europe

German-Occupied Countries Not Facing Acute Shortage Yet

London.—Viscount Cranborne, Dominions secretary, told the House of Lords that with the exception of parts of Greece, Yugoslavia and Northern Norway "there is at present no considerable food shortage in Europe."

He said that out of a population of about 130,000,000 in the German-occupied countries of Europe about 60,000,000 are living, if not at their pre-war level, at any rate "not much below it." He said the blockade was "almost our only definitely offensive weapon at present" and that to abandon it would be "most criminal folly."

Reach Singapore Safely

British Officers And Gurkha Soldiers Manage To Evade Japs

Singapore.—Two British officers and seven Gurkha soldiers cut off from the main force in northern Malaya reached Singapore after 40 days. They fought their way out of several tight corners, crossed the main road in constant use by Japanese trucks, then paddled a small sampan 200 miles across the Malacca Strait to Sumatra.

Demand For Horses

Saskatoon.—The probability that demand for good horses at a remunerative price would be experienced before the demand could be met, was the opinion expressed by Peter A. Taylor, secretary of the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Breeders' Club, in his report to club members at a meeting held here in conjunction with the convention of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Australia Uses Internees

Melbourne.—The Australian government announced it had completed plans for use in the national interest, and on a voluntary basis, of the labor and skill of certain friendly civilian internees sent to Australia by the British government from the Far East.

For Overseas Service

Ottawa. — Between 400 and 500 members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps probably will be called upon before the end of the year to serve overseas, it was learned. The indication was the first group of women would go overseas sometime during the summer. 2449

Maple Sugar Exempt

But Rationing Applies To All Types Of Refined Sugar

Ottawa. — The sugar ration of three-quarters of a pound a person each week which went into effect in Canada applies to all types of refined cane and beet sugar.

After the rationing plan was announced by Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board, there was an impression in some quarters that it applied only to white sugar.

However, it was made plain at the conference that all types of refined cane and beet sugar, including brown sugar as well as white, are affected.

Maple sugar is exempt from the rationing order.

Beaverbrook Tells Of Atlantic Charter Meeting

London. — Lord Beaverbrook disclosed in a broadcast address that the first meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt which resulted in the Atlantic Charter took place in Newfoundland.

The minister of supply, who recently returned with the prime minister from Washington, made the disclosure in the course of an address in which he said Mr. Churchill "has never failed" in his relations with the United tSates. "He was right when he went to Newfoundland for the meeting with the president," Lord Beaverbrook added.

"He was right twice over when he took his chance with the Americans in declaring whole-hearted, unqualified and unrestricted support for Russia and the Russians."

The supply minister then revealed that when Britain gave her pledge of aid to Russia "we agreed to give Russia half the effective tank production."

Lord Beaverbrook declared the present target of British production is the "greatest possible output."

"Production in Britain is good," he said, but it "must be increased."

"The prime minister is never satisfied. He is always asking for more. He is continually pressing us, inquiring into ocr plans and asking us to extend the scope of our operations."

Lord Beaverbrook also disclosed that the prime minister put forward his case for sending American troops to northern Ireland at his meeting in Washington with President Roosevelt. He said that when Mr. Churchill had finished his plea, the president replied: "We will send the troops."

Lord Beaverbrook cautioned Britons that they "must not expect too much in the way of increased supplies from the United States in the immediate future," because they "have their own necessities."

COMMANDS SQUADRON



Squadron Leader Stan Turner, veteran of Dunkirk air fighting and the Battle of Britain, has been placed in command of a Canadian fighter squadron, it was announced. The taciturn Toronto airman . . . credited with destroying at least 12 enemy aircraft when he was awarded the bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross last August . . . was one of the original members of the famous all-Canadian squadron commanded by Squadron Leader Douglas Bader, now a prisoner in Germany. Turner has been leading an English squadron on trans-channel sweeps since he left the all-Canadian outfit.

For Protection Of Forests

Schoolboy Battalion Could Guard B.C. Timber Against Fires

Victoria.—Lands Minister A. Wells Gray said provincial authorities had asked the federal government for authority to form a battalion of schoolboy patrolmen to guard British Columbia's forests against possible enemy incendiarism this summer.

Mr. Gray said the special protection of the forests came under air raid precautions, and envisaged the possibility of fires being started by incendiary bombs dropped from enemy planes. He said 1,000 high school and university youths were needed in addition to regular forestry patrols.

Available For Service

Canadians Would Assist United States In Case Of Attack

Ottawa.—Units of the 6th Canadian division would be available for service in the United States in case of attack on that country if it were considered desirable to send them, Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons.

He added that the units might be sent except for any "home defence personnel," unless such personnel volunteered for that duty.

Non-Essential Industries

Perth, Australia.—The government intends to close immediately all non-essential industries throughout Australia and transfer the labor thus released to vital defence production, Prime Minister John Curtin announced.

Increase Allowance

To Be Paid To Civilians And Air Force Trainees

Ottawa.—An increase in allowances to civilians and air force trainees in the war emergency training program has been decided on, effective Feb. 2, the labor department announced.

Air force trainees taking pre-enlistment classes under the program have been receiving these allowances: Single man living at home, $7 a week; single man living away from home $9; heads of familits $12. This scheme has been changed to $7, $10 and $15 respectively. Potential ground crew personnel are chiefly single men while the married men are mainly taking academic refresher courses to qualify for air crew.

On the industrial side, single trainees living at home have been receiving an allowance varying up to $3 a week if they gave up a job to take the training or are otherwise in need. Single trainees living away from home received from $7 to $9 a week, depending on living costs in their area, and heads of families were allowed $12 a week. This scale has been revised to $5, $7-9, and $13 respectively. All these allowances are paid by the Dominion.

Canada Offers To Lend Every Aid To Australia

Ottawa.—The Canadian government is anxious to co-operate in every possible way in affording "such assistance as can effectively be given to our friends and brothers in Australia," Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons.

This statement was recalled in connection with a Perth despatch which reported Prime Minister Curtin of Australia as saying in a message to Mr. King "nothing would please us better than to have the active co-operation of the Canadian forces in the Pacific theatre of war which is so vital to all countries as well as to ourselves."

What form the assistance would take could only be determined after complete and careful consideration, Mr. King said. He was replying at the time to a suggestion of Conservative House Leader Hanson that Canada send a division of trained men to help in Australian defence.

Mr. King said:

"My honorable friend (Mr. Hanson) will have noticed that the particular request which our friends in Australia are making, is at the present time, for planes and tanks; and I am not without grounds for believing that they may be receiving some assistance of the kind from Canada at present and that we shall be able to add considerable assistance to them in those particulars, and possibly in other ways, as time goes on."

SAYS CANADIANS WILL HAVE TO MAKE SACRIFICES FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

Winnipeg.—G. W. Spinney, national chairman of the war finance committee, Ottawa, in an address here before members of the Winnipeg Canadian Club and the Winnipeg Board of Trade, urged Canadians to "trim our individuals sails, cut out all the frills, and really say to ourselves that the purchase of this or that can wait until peace is declared."

Speaking on behalf of the second Canadian Victory Loan campaign during which Canadians will be asked to lend $600,000,000 to the government for prosecution of the war, Mr. Spinney said:

"Money raised out of the last Victory Loan, together with the greatly increased tax receipts, does not come near to supplying the amount required for our own war effort, and for the assistance which we are giving to Great Britain. The war has an appetite that is never satisfied. Our government has nowhere to turn except to the Canadian people."

There might be spots where the taxation scales could be increased, but "we are already close to the point where further general increases would defeat their own ends."

"The restrictions which have been placed upon us may be only the first beginnings of what may be the most radical and rapid change in our ordinary ways of life that this generation has ever known—a change which will not be so dangerous or so heroic as that which occurred in England under the air raids, but, none the less, it will cut with profound effect into the habits of our daily lives," he said.

While it was the duty of the government to impose restrictions which the war demands, "it is from the hearts of the Canadian people themselves that there must come the grace to make these restrictions really effective."

Canadians should not consider the purchase of Victory bonds as a "sacrifice," Mr. Spinney said, adding that the only element of sacrifice comes into the transaction "when we are willing to deprive ourselves for the duration of the war of many things which we formerly regarded as necessities but in the light of present circumstances may be regarded as luxuries."

He said obligation to restrict expenditures to absolute essentials falls on governments—Dominion, provincial and municipal—with the same force as on the individual.

"Capital expenditures outside the strict scope of war needs, except essential expenditures for the preservation of health of the people, should not be condoned. Provincial government and indeed most municipal government revenues are relatively buoyant, and the drain on their finances formerly caused by unemployment relief has been largely eliminated.

"The sole reason for this turnabout arises from the fact the Dominion government's expenditures on war account have been so heavy. In my opinion, therefore, it would be reprehensible for any governmental bodies to indulge at this time in non-essential capital outlays. Any money remaining after paying for the ordinary functions of government should surely be invested in Victory bonds."

To End Demonstrations

Vichy.—Hundreds of tons of foodstuffs have been sent to two departments in southern France, to put an end to food demonstrations which have broken out throughout that region.

Reported Missing

London.—Reuters said it heard a German broadcast announce that Cap.t Johann Schmid, a Nazi flyer credited with downing 41 planes and described as "one of the most brilliant German airmen," is missing.

Fighting In All Seas

American Navy Has A Gigantic Job Of Protection

Chicago.—Navy Secretary Frank Knox pictured the United States navy as engaged in a gigantic job of protection and fighting "in all the seas and all the oceans" against "one indivisible, total enemy" the world over.

It is "an immense assignment," he said, but "your navy is doing the job."

The secretary, in a speech prepared for a Chicago Association of Commerce luncheon, said if some people misunderstood his remarks of Jan. 12 to the effect that Hitler was the principal enemy, "the navy hadn't."

He said he wished to make it "emphatically clear" that he regarded the war in the Pacific, the Atlantic, Russia, China, Malaya, Libya as "all one war." Hitler "hatched this ghastly conspiracy on the whole world but the enemy is one enemy —one indivisible, total enemy."

The secretary reminded people wondering what the United States Asiatic fleet is doing that the Japs "are more curious than you are."

Japanese uncertainty over what our fleet is doing or where it is going, he said, is one such as "has caused everyone of you to ask 'What is Hitler going to do next?'" He said it had manifest strategic value because "not knowing what your adversary is going to do you have to disperse your forces and attempt to be ready for anything."

He said he often was asked why he wished to keep something secret when he knew people already knew of it and have been talking about it.

"My answer is that our enemies—being past masters at such tactics themselves—deliberately plant and circulate rumors in order to confuse us. It is not the circulation but the conformation of so-called facts that is important."

May Obtain Information

Swiss Government Trying To Get Report From Hong Kong

Ottawa.—National defence headquarters announced that the Swiss government, the protecting power in occupied China for British and Canadian interests, has established communication with Hong Kong.

"It is hoped that this channel may provide a means for getting information regarding British and Canadian soldiers which has been delayed so long," a headquarters statement said.

"The department will communicate any particulars to those interested as soon as they are received."

Canadian troops, mostly members of the Winnipeg Grenadiers and Quebec Royal Rifles, took part in the unsuccessful defence of Hong Kong against the Japanese and their casualties are feared to have been heavy.

"Information just received from the Canadian high commissioner in London is to the effect that the Swiss charge d'affairs in Shanghai has been able to get in touch with the Swiss consul at Hong Kong and has instructed him to take over charge of British interests there and report on the condition of British wounded and prisoners of war," the statement said.

Present Plan Satisfactory

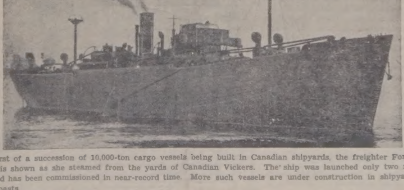
Ottawa.—The Canadian government will avail itself of the privilege of representation on the British war cabinet if at any time it finds existing machinery for consultation with the British government unsatisfactory, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons. So far he said, the existing machinery had been satisfactory.

PACIFIC COAST COMMAND SNAPS CANADA'S WESTERN DEFENCES



Out on the Pacific coast, which, since Dec. 7, 1941, has become an immediate theatre of war, Canada is on guard against attack. Here is photographed for the first time the "operations room" of the Pacific coast command, nerve centre of the coastal defence scheme. Some of the men upon whom responsibility for defence falls are shown here. Left to right: Col. B. R. Mullaly, Commodore J. W. R. Beech, C.O.P.C. (navy), Col. J. F. Preston, G.S.O. Pacific command; Major-General R. O. Alexander, (chief of the Pacific command); Wing Commander E. C. Lukes, W.A.C.; Air Commodore L. F. Stevenson, A.O.C., Western Air Command, seated with Commander C. M. Cree, R.C.N.

10,000-TON FREIGHTER TAKES TO SEA FROM CANADIAN PORT



First of a succession of 10,000-ton cargo vessels being built in Canadian shipyards, the freighter Fort Ville Marie is shown as she steamed from the yards of Canadian Vickers. The ship was launched only two months ago and has been commissioned in near-record time. More such vessels are under construction in shipyards on both coasts

CONTRIBUTION FROM CANADA WILL ENABLE BRITAIN TO PURCHASE FOOD CHEAPER

Ottawa.—The foodstuffs portion of the $1 000,000,000 contribution from Canada to Great Britain announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King will enable the British food ministry to buy Canadian farm products at approximately 25 per cent. below what it would have to pay under ordinary circumstances, The Canadian Press learned.

The Canadian government will pay to farmers prices considered sufficient to enable them to increase production. Then the Canadian government will sell the produce to the British food ministry at around 25 per cent. below these prices, an official source said.

In some commodities there is already a considerable spread between what Britain has been able to pay and what the Canadian farmer needs to raise such products.

Last year the food ministry paid about $400,000,000 to marrow this spread and the Canadian government almost $100,000. Canada's gift will take the load off the food ministry and is expected also to improve prices to the Canadian farmer.

The $1,000,000,000 gift will be split three ways among munitions, foodstuffs and other supplies and no decision has yet been made what portion of the gift will be devoted to foodstuffs, it was said.

Negotiations are going forward to arrange to send to Britain 300,000 bushels of Canadian beans now held in the Dominion above domestic requirements.

Negotiations also are being worked out regarding cheese and the Canadian dairy industry will be asked to supply 125,000,000 pounds for Britain under a new agreement.

The present contract calls for 112,-000,000 pounds which Canada will have provided by the time the contract is ended.

Britain Is Now Preparing To Build Model Towns And Cities After War Is Over

British architects, looking forward to the day when building materials will be available for houses as well as munitions factories, are drafting plans for model cities and towns to be built in the new Britain after the war.

German high explosive bombs and incendiaries destroyed many thousands of buildings during 1941 and the ruins lie where they fell or were torn down and carted away to be turned into scrap for future construction.

Last year was one of destruction, demolition and repair, with rebuilding put aside until such time as there is no possibility of new structures again being laid low by bombs. But the British have not been idle waiting for the war to end. Plans have been prepared for peacetime building and local authorities are co-operating with government ministries in laying the foundations for new towns and cities.

"We are planning to get rid of ugliness in our towns and to build a fairer Britain and replace the hovels that remain by worthy homes," said Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio, charged with social and economic reconstruction. It is to this end that local authorities, the ministry of works and building under Lord Reith, and the ministry of health are working.

Physical rebuilding is the special concern of Lord Reith, given "a special responsibility for seeing that all practicable preparations are made now for the physical reconstruction of town and country" after the war. Some steps taken for war purposes, including the standardization of bricks and building materials, will prove of great value in rebuilding in peace time.

An advisory committee attached to the ministry of works and buildings is studying possible means of stabilizing the value of land required for developments or re-development and any extension or modification of powers to enable the public to acquire such land on an equitable basis. Test surveys have been made in heavily bombed areas such as Birmingham, Coventry and Bristol, in co-operation with the local authorities. The London county council and city corporation have been asked to prepare plans for the reconstruction of London.

Shortage of building materials because of the demands of the war effort have limited wartime reconstruction. Where repairs would put a building in order again they have been made but in almost all cases they are only temporary.

St. Paul's Cathedral in the heart of London "City" district, still bears the mark of bombs but repairs made it fit for service soon after it was hit. All around it, however, are scores of offices and churches, irreparable damages by explosives and fire. Minor repairs were made at damaged Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, but the debating chamber of the House of Commons will not be restored until after the war. Steel girders are being removed from the commons for scrap.

Most ambitious plans so far advanced for reconstruction have been at Coventry, whose name became a byword for destruction after the heavy raids there a year ago last autumn.

The dust had scarcely settled in the ruined city before council members went to see Lord Reith who told them to prepare their plans for reconstruction as he wanted to make Coventry a test city. D. E. E. Gibson, city architect, went to work on designs for the new city.

First things to be rebuilt, according to his plans, will be the shopping centre, almost entirely destroyed. To avoid accidents, caused by people crossing the streets, it is intended to build the stores down a pedestrian gangway. Design of buildings will be controlled by the city architect with ample scope for individuality. Ideas have been advanced for the best system of roads and highways. Housing problems have been given consideration with a view to eliminating slums.

These and many other details have already been considered for Coventry and for other cities and towns all over England where bombs and fire wrought destruction.

Gibson spoke not only for his own city but for the whole of England when he said that although it is unlikely there will be any rebuilding until after the war "it is essential that plans shuld be ready when rebuilding starts, otherwise people might rebuild on the old unsatisfactory lines, saying they cannot wait."

"It is as important to plan for peace during the wartime as to plan for war during peace," he said. "We all know how long it takes for plans to be prepared and put into effect. Let us not have another failure like that after the first fire of London, when Wren's plans were not adopted.

While love of the old still tugs against the desire for the new, Britain's architects are confident there can be reconciliation between the two in the plans they are making for post-war reconstruction.

Military Cadet Units

Thousands Of Sixteen-Year-Old Boys Will Register In Britain

Military cadet units throughout Great Britain are expected to absorb many thousands of 16-year-old boys who will register under the new national scheme for the "guidance" of youth too young to enter the armed forces.

These units, which already have 23,000 members, received a boost from the War Office when it was announced that uniforms, formerly purchased by the units will be supplied free of charge. They will consist of battle dress, field service cap and leather gaiters similar to the type issued to Home Guard.

"New cadet units will be affiliated to the Home Guard or Territorial establishments for training purpose," an official of the British National Cadet Association said, "and when the boys reach the age of 17 they automatically will pass into the Home Guard."

The full training scheme for boys has not yet been announced but plans have been drawn up by the association for the establishment of units to accommodate boys sent for training.

Symbolic Coin

Message Engraved On A Dime Was Sent To Prime Minister Churchill

On a Canadian dime a Winnipeg engraver skilfully inscribed the famous message which Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed to the world, containing the oft-quoted passage commencing "Let us then to the task . . ."

A Winnipeg citizen purchased the coin from the engraver and sent it as a souvenir to Mr. Churchill during his recent visit to Canada. The British Premier acknowledging the gift, and praising the skill of the workmanship, voiced his appreciation of "the symbolism of this coin."—Halifax Herald.

Just A Precaution

When Rumanian soldiers return to their homeland from the Russian front, they are compelled, under threat of death, to surrender their weapons. Maybe the Germans fear they would be targets for the Rumanians, for they are hated far more than the Russians in Rumania.

Eight million people were killed in the four years of the First Great War but three influenza epidemics which lasted six months wiped out more than 21,000,000 lives.

Given To University

Skeleton Found In Scotland By Canadian Forestry Corps

Men of the Canadian Forestry Corps are 20th century warriors looking for a fight—but so far the best they have been able to do is hook up with the remains of a battle fought more than 3,000 years ago.

One of the companies somewhere in Scotland was building a road into its woods operation and "bulldozers" uncovered a large box, made of thick stone ingeniously dove-tailed at the joints. A pop-eyed lieutenant opened the box and found a skeleton, knees drawn up to the chest and arms folded.

Police were notified and the Scottish equivalent of an inquest was held. Anthropologists and palaeontologists dashed up from Edinburgh. There was a little vase and several other souvenirs and these were eagerly seized upon by the scientists.

At the inquest the scientists testified:

1. The man was dead.
2. He had been dead since about 1,500 B.C.
3. There were probably no immediate living relatives to claim the body.

The skeleton, reported to be that of a chief in the war councils of his day, was turned over to the University of Edinburgh.

Not Interested

Policemen Dressed In German Uniforms Wander Through London

The London Police Chronicle and Constabulary World reported that two members of Scotland Yard dressed in German uniforms:

1. Wandered at random through communities near London.
2. Asked leading questions in gutteral English, sometimes lapsing into German.
3. Obtained information from Royal Air Force and military officers.
4. Had tea in one of London's most widely patronized cafes.

They never were asked to show credentials and only one telephone call was made about them.

Not The Right One

P. E. Flowers lost a hub cap somewhere along the 60-mile stretch from Moriarty to Albuquerque, N.Y. Homeward bound, he watched for it. He found 13 hub caps, but none was his.

It is estimated that every tenth Navajo Indian of New Mexico is a medicine man. 2449

Just Matter Of Preference

Whether You Prefer A Dog Or Cat For A Pet

A writer in one of the magazines has written a learned article in defence of cats as against the dogs, which people so much prefer. The cat, he claims, is an aristocrat, living its independent life, not necessarily requiring human approval. The cat has its life to live and lives it.

But after all is this not what people are talking about when they say they prefer the dog to the cat?

The writer we have mentioned says that he can call his dog and it will come, while if he calls his cat it will come if it sees fit.

One who has loved and been loved by cats denies that he entertains a prejudice against them, and yet he is compelled to say that the dog will accompany mankind in twentieth century humanitarianism while it is impossible to get the cat to do so. The cat remains to-day as pagan as in the B.C. period. One can train a retriever to recover a bird and bring it to you without the ruffling of a feather. A retriever, surprising a flock of tame pigeons, can capture one of them and bring it to you uninjured, so that you can stroke it, set it on a fence and it will fly away as well as it ever was. A cat cannot be trained to be merciful to a bird. You cannot possibly convey to a cat any comprehension of the niceties of sportsmanship which a dog so readily learns. Nobody can teach a cat kindness. It has no sense of pity. It is what its remotest ancestor was. The canary in its cage, the goldfish in its bowl—it will get them when it can. Nor will it be held back from the gratification of its instincts by any consideration of deference for your interest in the canary and the goldfish. You may teach your cat all you can about your love for young robins in their nest, but do not let it know where the nest is. You cannot civilize a cat. It has its own nature and adheres to it in defiance of all our preachers, universities and colleges.

If you move from one end of the city to another your dog will go with you and be happy, but as a rule your cat will disappear. It will go back to its own locality, its favorite hunting grounds where young birds trying to learn to fly may be found. Mice no longer constitute the business of cats, for good housekeeping has done away with mice in the well-to-do parts of the city. The city cat lives mostly on birds and so does the country cat which is seen roaming the fields.

It is possible to domesticate a cat and make of it a delightful indoor companion, but let it out for an hour and it reverts to the life of its ancestors. The cat has not improved a particle in a thousand years of world progress. It will rend a young robin as ruthlessly as its ancestor did in the days of Julius Caesar.—Toronto Daily Star.

A Prophet Without Honor

Brigadier-General In U.S. Army Demoted For His Predictions

For those who relish the salty tang of irony, a choice tit-bit has recently been dished up in the United States. It is the story of the late William Landrum Mitchell—and a sequel.

Billy Mitchell enlisted in the U.S. Army back in 1898, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He was, by all accounts, a good soldier. He was also a keen-minded, imaginative, far-sighted strategist. When most of his fellow officers regarded the airplane as a passing fancy, Mitchell saw its possibilities. He insisted that the U.S. Army develop a really efficient air arm.

When regulation importunings got him nowhere, Mitchell exploded verbally in public. He made rude remarks about too-conservative superiors and their methods. He called U.S. 'planes "rat traps." He got so thoroughly under the skin of the "brass hats" that they had him demoted to the rank of colonel. He kept on with his crusade. It led, as the New York Times relates, to his court-martialing and suspension in 1925. The next year he resigned. Ten years after that he died.

Resorting to the Times account again:

Last week the Senate Committee on Military Affairs voted unanimously to restore the name of William L. Mitchell to the rolls as a brigadier-general. The man whose prophecies made him a sort of Nostratdamus of aviation was finally vindicated. Among other things, he predicted that no surface ship would be able to resist an attack from the air; that airplanes would fly 250 miles an hour; that a regular China-to-San Francisco flight would be established; that parachute troops would play an important role in future yars."

Let that be a lesson to all of us, particularly if we happen to be generals or air marshals, or even admirals. As for mere civilians, how many of us smiled a superior smile when we read Mr. H. G. Wells' supposedly fantastic "Shape of Things to Come"? And how many of us sneered audibly at the mere notion that our sacred Western Hemisphere shores could ever be menaced by a foreign foe? We acquire wisdom, it seems. Or, more conservatively, the wisdom is at least there to be acquired.—Brantford Expositor.

Bank of Canada bills are in denominations of $$1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 and $1,000.

"GOIN' MY WAY?"



—Chicago Daily News.

The Pilot's Story

Wounded In Action, Brings His Plane Safely Home

PO. T. C. Rigler, D.F.M., who once shot down three German planes within an hour, has had his first bullet wounds and has proved to the Germans that he can take it as well as hand it out.

The 29-year-old Spitfire pilot, who used to live in Toronto, was badly shot up in a flight over enemy-occupied territory but brought his battered Spitfire safely to base through 100 miles of bad weather although his right side was useless. He was losing blood rapidly from his wounds, and was able to return the enemy fire only with his left hand.

Rigler told his story in a letter to his wife and parents at Poole, Dorsetshire.

"I'm O.K. now," he wrote. "I was wounded in action off the enemy coast. I missed the other Spitfire pilots in the bad weather and had to fly 100-odd miles home with my radio smashed and losing lots of blood from my right leg and arm and especially my shoulder.

"I arrived back and was operated on. I had one bad night with five or six injections but now I'm O.K.

"They tell me I made a perfect landing. That seems strange to me as my right side was quite useless. The shell that got me burst in the cockpit and I had to return their fire with my left hand. My plane was badly battered.

"I think I was very lucky and my luck is still holding. Out of considerably more than 100 sorties this is the first time I have received the slightest scratch although Jerry damaged my plane a few times."

Good Luck

"Good-bye" is almost obsolete;
We use "Good Luck" instead.
Epitomizing many thoughts
That must remain unsaid.

God goes with you. We know His love
Is your security;
You cannot be where He is not,
On land, in air, on sea.
Your name will oft be on our lips
As for our men we pray;
This pulsing silence links us close—
The minutes slip away. . . .

As now we smile with lifted heads
And clasp you by the hand,
We merely say "Good Luck" but feel
You fully understand.

—Amy L. Ratz.

Name Is Misleading

The peanut is not a nut at all but a member of the prosaic pea family. Peanuts contain as high a percentage of protein as a fresh egg or a porter-house steak.

Three cable companies in addition to the telegraph companies operate cables from Canadian stations.

Life insurance was first sold in Canada about the middle of the 19th century.

Follows Strenuous Routine

Vitality Of British Prime Minister Amazed White House Aides

Churchill, age 67, amazed the American public by his vitality. But still more he amazed White House aides who watched the odd routine of his personal life. "Winnie" Churchill has not heeded the Ben Franklin maxim about early to bed and early to rise. They noted his day did not begin until 10 o'clock in the morning, reports the Washington Merry-Go-Round. At that hour he wakened and plunged into the task of reading the papers, lictating memos, and seeing intimate advisers. At one o'clock he ate a tremendous lunch. After lunch came a siesta, until four o'clock. After that, he worked furiously until eight. Into that four-hour period he packed more than most people can accomplish in a full eight-hour day. But "Winnie's" day had just begun. After dinner, he was ready for a long evening of conferences and reading and writing, working through most of the night. His associates fell away by midnight and for the rest of the time, Churchill enjoyed the deep concentration that comes from working when the rest of the town is asleep. His "day" ended at four in the morning, when he retired to sleep until 10.

Japanese Fishing Fleet

Need For Greater Precaution Against Japanese In British Columbia

Why should greater precautions be taken against the Japanese in B.C. than against those in the Pacific states to the south? The answer is given by the Vancouver Sun, which says that this is the only part of the Pacific coast which has had a large fishing fleet manned by Japanese who know every inlet and the coastal waters thoroughly; and that there is no such concentration of Japanese anywhere along the coast of the U.S. as there is in the Vancouver area, which has 1,800 fishermen and a total Japanese population of some 22,000. In California, the Japanese live chiefly in the valleys in the interior. —Winnipeg Free Press.

Punishment Is Heavy

It is now against the law in the Soviet Union for any worker to leave employment without the authority of the state. Two persons who quit their jobs in a defence industry without permission were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Three others got five-year terms.

Type Of Infantry Tank

"Valentine" is not a nickname. It is the correct designation of a type of infantry tank which is built in Canada, just as "Matildas" and "Churchills" are the right names of other types of infantry tanks.

Bangkok, capital of Thailand, used to be called the "Venice of the Orient" because canals once were its only streets.

A Fascinating Quilt To Piece



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Easy To Do When Patches Are Cut in Strips

Milky Way

PATTERN 7171

Just cut the patches in strips and start sewing them round and round to make a star block for this quilt. Milky Way. It's grand work for those spare moments—you'll have this heirloom quilt in no time! Pattern 7171 contains Block Chart; carefully drawn pattern pieces; directions for quilt; yardage chart; color schemes; illustration of quilt.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Educational Facilities In The Old Land Adjusted To Meet Changed Conditions

Get All The News

Norwegians Spread Information They Hear In Broadcasts From London

Norwegians who have escaped to England report that in Norway it is considered "bad form" to ring up friends or call on them during the hours when the BBC is broadcasting in Norwegian, and that far more people listen to London than to their own German-controlled home stations. Confirmation of the BBC's success in Norway comes from the Germans themselves, reports C. J. Rollo. Travellers from Denmark declare that almost every household tunes in regularly to England. In Holland both the BBC's newscasts and its "Free" Dutch Government program, "Radio Oranje," are well received and have provided a focus for resistance to the Nazis. In Poland, where the Germans have made even the possession of a receiving set illegal, it is known that two-men suicide squads take down and mimeograph the texts of British and American broadcasts, which are then widely circulated in leaflet form. Forty-five minutes after the relief of Tobruk by the Allies was announced, the news was flashed by grapevine across the country. Indeed, among all of the conquered countries clandestine news sheets based on the bulletins of the British radio are circulating from hand to hand, and in Czecho-Slovakia anything broadcast by the BBC is known throughout the country within a few hours. Some continental papers have even printed jokes about children telling the time from the emptiness of the streets at the hours when the BBC is on the air.

Trade In Stamps

Being Organized By German Government To Acquire Foreign Exchange

In its hectic hunt for foreign exchange, says the London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, the German Government is organizing the trade in stamps for its own advantage, and prohibiting what might be called the incoming trade, particularly in stamps of the British Empire, which are valued more than others by philatelists.

In regard to the outgoing trade, this runs into several million pounds, and is attractive to Germany in that it is difficult for the British blockade to put a stop to the export of such a commodity, which has neither size nor weight to attract attention.

The basis of the trade is the peculiar position Germany occupies in philately, which is always looking for the special and unusual. The German Post Office started producing special issues four years before the war. There are over a hundred of these, all with a collectors' value. In addition there are special issues for Occupied Territories, which are even more valued. Thus recently Vichy published a commemorative stamp at 50 francs which the Germans have been buying up at two marks for their own trading.

Conforming With The Law

Inquest Held On Body Of Man Who Died 3,000 Years Ago

When Canadian soldiers in Scotland uncovered the stone coffin of a Scot who died some 3,000 years ago, their first recourse was to telephone the police, who convened an inquest. This recalls a somewhat similar occurrence in the last war.

A train which was carrying an Egyptian mummy to the British Museum in London was wrecked and the mummy was dully uncovered in the wreckage. The police were summoned, took charge of the remains, and convened an inquest. After taking what evidence was available the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from unknown causes, but without suspicion of foul play. The requirements of the law having been met, the mummy was re-packed and forwarded to London.

In the recent case, the coroner's jury is reported to have found that the man had been dead some time, and that it was improbable there were any known relatives to claim the body. The "find" was then turned over to the University of Edinburgh. —Winnipeg Free Press.

Some Cargo

Grouped together, the cargo vessels being built in Canadian shipyards could carry the lumber, plywood, wallboard and nails required to build a good sized city of more than 12,000 four-room cottages.

Silver fox was the first important commercial fur bearer successfully raised in captivity in the Dominion.

Number of post offices in Canada has increased from 3,470 at Confederation to more than 12,000.

The human body reaches its physical peak at about 26 years, according to scientists.

Quebec produced turnips valued at $3,153,000 in 1930.

Britain's universities, faced with stringent wartime requirements, have adjusted curricula to coincide with adverse conditions.

Conscription, increasing flow of girls to the services and munitions factories, civil defence, seconding of professors and lecturers to jobs of national importance and requisitioning of buildings by the government were only some of the problems imposed on universities. Hundreds of other minor obstacles had to be surmounted before higher education could be placed on a war footing.

The war has caused a considerable drop in the number of students attending colleges, but it has not seriously affected women students, who have registered for national service, but not been called up for interviews. Many girls, however, have voluntarily suspended their education to enter war factories.

Decrease in attendance after the outbreak of war varied according to the size of the university. Attendance at Leeds dropped from 1,750 to 1,500, but figures for Oxford and Cambridge were sliced in half.

Residence at a university beyond the age of calling up, 19, is a privilege granted only if national interest is involved. Students must show they are suitable to be trained for the Civil Service or learned professions, while the prospective undergraduates must satisfy university recruiting officers if they wish to receive deferment.

Men enrolled in medical, technology and engineering faculties, for instance, have been permitted to complete their courses, but arts and other similar courses have practically disappeared.

Students exempted or deferred, however, have been compelled to devote a considerable portion of their leisure to training for national service, either by joining a Senior Training Corps, or a University Air Squad. A number also have joined local civil defence units, fire-watching squads or the Home Guard.

Membership in the Air Training Squad has been opened to students who intend to enter the Royal Air Force or the Fleet Air Arm and during the time they are enrolled they are exempted from the routine call up procedure and placed on deferred service with the R.A.F.

Training includes navigation, signalling, armaments training, and other preliminary air subjects. Cadets who obtain a squadron proficiency certificate pass direct to the Elementary Flying Training School when they are called up and skip the initial training course.

Universities also have undertaken work of national importance and are providing courses which have compensated for the depletion in male students. About 20 have opened short courses for prospective members of air crews.

Youths entering for this training must hold school certificates and will receive, at the expense of the government, a course in instruction in aviation subjects similar to those given in the university air squadrons. Only persons who hold recommendations from headquarters or former headmasters attesting to their ability to become efficient officers are accepted.

In order to meet demands of the services and of industry for technical officers, the board of education has established a scheme of state bursaries, tenable at universities and certain technical colleges, for boys and girls who have reached the necessary standard in the higher certificate examinations. The government is demanding men and women for radio work and posts requiring qualifications in engineerig and chemistry.

Several universities, including the London School of Economics, have installed classes for women needed for industrial welfare posts in government employment. Others have organized schemes, most of them modest, for furthering the education of refugees.

Showed Appreciation

London Store Gave Much Valued Gift To Its Fire Watchers

In a big department store in the borough of Lambeth, London, everybody employed there has to do his or her share of fire watching, patrolling the roof and the floors and passages. George R. Strauss, M.P. for Lambeth, in a broadcast said that as a reward the head of the firm, having received a shipment of silk stockings, which were a great rarity, had instead of selling them to customers, given two pairs of stockings to each of the women fire watchers. The gift was more welcome than gold or precious stones.

Buy Chemicals Early

Farmers who use chemicals and chemical products to control insects, diseases, parasites affecting their livestock, field, crops, orchards or their seeds, should buy what they need early this year, the agriculture department said. Many of these products are getting scarce because they come from overseas.

The folks who criticize our young people now were being criticized themselves 20 years ago.

All for One One for All

DURHAM CORN STARCH

DURHAM Corn Starch — For Better Desserts

IVORY LAUNDRY STARCH

IVORY GLOSS STARCH — Modern Directions on every Package

BEE HIVE Syrup

BEE HIVE GOLDEN CORN SYRUP — A great energy Food

St. Lawrence Starch Co. Limited

Ideal Conditions

Girls Doing Marvellous Job In Shell-Filling Factory

"We will take you and show you the truth," said the Ministry of Supply, and they did. Wanting 12,000 women from the West Riding to work at a new shell-filling factory in Staffordshire—and wanting them at once—the Ministry decided to make a great concession, violating all Royal Ordnance factory traditions, by allowing a cross-section of the public to go and see for themselves exactly where and how the girls would live and work.

So they took a train-load of West Riding people, representing town councils, youth, church and chapel organizations, trade unionists, Labor, Liberal and Conservative organizations, nursing associations, Co-operative Guilds, knitting circles, the press and the W.V.S., for a day and night visit to the factory and a huge residential club attached to it, so that they might come back home and talk about it all.

Now they are home, ready to spur on recruiting. They will talk of the factory in the fields which is so clean and quiet that it resembles a modern dairy.

We shed our shoes and walked in the special rubber ones provided along the "clean-ways" (as the raised paths between the workshops are called), which are washed down every two hours. This is to prevent any grit getting into the shops. Inside we saw the girls in their protective clothing — cinnamon-colored trouser suits and caps, with warm, white felt waistcoats for wear near the doors—helping the men to ladle and stir the T.N.T. mixture, for all the world as if it were a great bowl of Yorkshire batter.

We saw the men scooping it into thousand-pound bombs, pounding, punching, stamping it down. "They bet each other cigarettes as to who can get in most," said the foreman. There is a minimum weight only, and no limit to "that bit extra for luck" which may be crammed in.

In the same shed women were melting T.N.T. in steam-kettles, stirring it in pans till it was cool enough to form a mould with wax and red cement, to seal the bombs when filled—much as one seals and covers up jars of home-made jam. "It's easy work; lighter than housework," the women will tell you, off duty.

We saw them locking the container which holds the explosive pellet, before the bombs were wheeled away. The actual detonator is not put in till the bomb reaches the aerodrome.

Where the bombs are cleaned of grease and dirt before going to the filling shops, we saw a girl driving an overhead crane, picking up clean bombs and depositing them on the clean side of the barrier. Six months ago she used to paint flowers on china teacups and saucers.

The issue of free cosmetics, as a protective measure, raises the question about which every would-be worker in a powder factory wants to know facts.

Does the work make the skin go yellow? The truth is that yellow faces were seen during the last war, and even at the beginning of this. But ways and means have been found to combat it, and the difficulty has now been completely overcome.

The girls are given protective face cream, powder and rouge, to apply before they go on a shift. It is indistinguishable from ordinary make-up.

Then, before eating, they must wash (up to the elbows), using fresh towels each time and special soap. The soap turns bright red, by way of warning, if one particle of yellow powder adheres to the skin. Three washes and it is clear.

Sit-down jobs are offered to many women at this factory, which makes it particularly suitable for the "up to 60" class who want to volunteer for front-line duty.

After medical examination one woman of 84 was found to be physically fit for the work and was accepted, doing three days a week. She helped to make the 20-millimetre cannon shells used by the R.A.F. for breaking up enemy 'planes.—Leeds Yorkshire Post.

Rescued Fellow Nurse

Nursing Sister Brenda Scarlett has been awarded the M.B.E. for bravery during an air raid. She was in charge of a first-aid post in a basement wrecked by a bomb. Ignoring danger from choking fumes and burst hot water pipes, she searched through the debris and rescued another nurse who had suffered serious injuries.

A Real Veteran

A veteran of many wars, Harry Brown, has died at the age of 94, at Melbourne, Australia. He first fought for the French in the Franco-Prussian war when he was 23. After that he fought in India, Somaliland, Sudan, Mexico, South Africa, China and the First Great War.

In proportion to her population, Canada is second only to the United States in the number of telephones in use.

The first trade union in Toronto was an association of painters established in 1832.

Concentrated On English

Churchill's Studies In Childhood Made Him Good Speaker

Professor Loren D. Reid of the University of Syracuse told a meeting of the National Association of Teachers of Speech that Winston Churchill's distinction as a speaker was due to the circumstance that, as a boy, he was pronounced "too stupid" to learn Latin and Greek. Hence he was forced to concentrate in his early years on English composition and thereby "gained a feeling for English words and a mastery of the English sentence which is reflected to-day in the distinctive language of his speaking."

Classicists will resent the professor's derogation of the study of Latin and Greek, but he is undoubtedly right in his general conclusion. I have read somewhere else that Churchill was not thought to be particularly bright as a young boy.

It seems strange that a mind with the grasp and force of his should not have exhibited itself from the very earliest age, but that sort of thing happens, writes William F. McDermott in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was the most brilliant British playwright of the 18th century, an authentic genius of the theatre and one of the greatest parliamentary orators in English history. When his mother packed him off to school as a child she warned his teacher that he must have patience because the boy was an "impenetrable dunce."

It should comfort parents whose children show no indisputable qualifications for joining the quiz kid programs to be reminded that some men who achieved greatness in later years were by no means infant prodigies.

Soviet Leader Is Wise

In Moscow, some months ago, Ralph Ingersoll, of New York's PM newpaper, asked Stalin: "Is there any message or statement you might want to give to the American people?" Stalin hesitated, in mediation, then shook his head. "No," he finally said, "because I don't know whether the American people would like to hear from me."

One-fifth to one-sixth of their incomes is paid in rent by working-class families in England.

Better Smoking! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES Milder Smoking 18 FOR 20c.

PATENTS
AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of Inventions and full information sent free. THE RAMSAY COMPANY, Registered Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Variety Of Gifts

Sent To Winston Churchill From Hundreds Of Admirers

A gentle rain of gifts for Winston Churchill fell on the White House after the Prime Minister's arrival there. The presents included a box of onions, a bottle of Napoleon brandy, 1811, catnip for the Churchill cat, a carton of skin lotion and a field hat worn by Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor of half a century ago.

The British Embassy, to which the gifts were forwarded from the White House, arranged for this correspondent to inspect the halls where they were stored and sorted.

In one corner were piled boxes containing 5,000 cigars; in another stood a three-foot tower of letters to Mr. Churchill from strangers. On a table was a strange gift from a Pennsylvanian, the whole contents of his desk drawer—bills, old letters, receipts, blotters, outdated invitations and an autographed picture of Jack Dempsey.

The donors live in every State in the Union and all the Provinces of Canada. The first intimation that the White House had of this upsurge of New World generosity toward the visiting Englishman came in the arrival of several hundred Christmas cards for him. The bulky presents followed the cards.

Sir Anthony Rumbold, second secretary of the British Embassy, was charged with the task of sorting them and supervising the dispatch of the bread-and-butter letters. The gifts came in so fast—by registered mail, special delivery—that they outpaced Sir Anthony's answers.

Some persons sent poems glorifying Mr. Churchill and testifying to the determination of this country to beat the Nazis and enjoy forever the British friendship. Some sent word that new babies are being named for Mr. Churchill. One of these babies is Winston Churchill Hayashi of Victoria, B.C., infant son of parents Japanese by race but Canadian by conviction.

The embassy has catalogued in the Churchilliana a set of stone arrowheads, a tin of mince pies, a turkey wishbone representing "V," a foot-high rubber thumb representing "thumbs up," a genealogical history of the Drake family, a book on the women pioneers of America, a Shriner's hat that belonged to a distant relative of Mr. Churchill's mother and a portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt done on a typewriter.

Among other gifts were a pair of spectacles, a box of chocolates, a bag of lima beans with instructions how to cook them, the Book of Mormon, two soap dishes, a British lion rampant carved in the Virgin Island on tortoise shell, one textbook on navigation and another on law, crates of eggs, dozens of oranges, a box of pecans, a copy of George Washington's will, a painting of the Great Seal of the State of Ohio.

Mrs. Lionel Atwill, wife of the English actor, sent corncob pipes. A World War veteran in Winnipeg sent a Canadian dime with the "blood, sweat and tears" speech engraved in tiny letters on its obverse.

Alfred Anson, of New York, a classmate of Mr. Churchill at Harrow, sent him a bottle of Napoleon brandy 1813, supplementing the 1811 bottle from a Mr. Lord of the Lord Electric Company, Inc., New York. Another generous American gave him two bottles of 1848 cognac.

Mr. Churchill's American treasure includes gloves, socks, cravats, silk scarfs, a Union Jack in towelling, countless religious tracts and a framed list of the American Presidents. One woman sent him a beautiful wool afghan and asked him to give it to an English baby. Mrs. Fern Madren of Vallejo, Calif., gave him a sweater, the sixty-fifth she has knit for Englishmen since 1939.

Paper Shortage

Wish Is Expressed That We Will See The End Of The Paper Napkin

That newspaper man, the other day, who got down in print and breathed a prayer of thanks that the paper shortage woud mean the end of the paper napkin, found himself echoed by a lot of fervent "Amens."

The paper napkin, he intimated, was a mean little weapon invented to embarrass a poor man. It defied anchorage, it floated away on every little draft, on every little move. It was distinctly a curse, and he would be glad to see the end of it.

I feel the same way about the paper cap.

The paper shortage that spells its doom is O.K. with me. Very O.K.—K.M.K., in the Regina Leader-Post.

Peter Cooper, in building the "Tom Thumb," first steam locomotive to haul a passenger train in the United States, in 1830, used musket barrels for boiler tubes.

India has 1,000,000 men under arms, scattered from the sandy battlefields of Libya to the steaming jungles of Malay.

MILDER! SMOOTHER! ECONOMICAL! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES 18 FOR 20c.

CHILDREN'S COLDS
FOR DIRECT RELIEF from miseries of colds—coughing, phlegm, irritation, clogged upper air passages—rub throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub. Its poultice-and-vapor action brings relief without dosing.
ALSO, FOR HEAD COLD "sniffles", melt a spoonful of VapoRub in hot water. Then have the child breathe in the steaming vapors.
VICKS VAPORUB

The Island Of Java

Covers 50,000 Square Miles And Has Population Of Sixty Million

The island of Java is only 50,000 square miles in extent, about the same size as the combined areas of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. But whereas the population of these three provinces is not much more than one million, forty times that number live in Java! The island has only about one-fifteenth of the total area of the Netherlands East Indies but it has two-thirds of the population, which amounts to about sixty million.

Of Java's forty million, only about 200,000 are of European origin. The remainder, with the exception of some 650,000 "foreign Orientals" (mostly Chinese) are listed legally as "natives." These too are of the Oriental race. The island is rich in products of the soil, the crops including rice, sugar, tapioca, tea, coffee, tobacco, cinchona (quinine) and rubber.

It is in such a setting that General Wavell established his G.H.Q. The man himself is looked upon as the ablest British general developed in this war. Born in 1883, which puts him in his 59th year, Wavell has been a soldier all his life. Now he takes a post with responsibility far exceeding any he has ever had before. It is not only the British forces, on land, at sea, and in the air, which he will command in the vast area assigned to him, but also the Americans, Chinese, Dutch and Australians. He comes into a situation which is unfavorable, owing to the early Pacific reverses in Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Borneo and Malaya.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

RIGHT OR MIGHT?

If mankind had wished for what is right, they might have had it long ago.—William Hazlitt.

It has been said of the world's history hitherto that might makes right. It is for us and for our time to reverse the maxim, and to say that right makes might.—Abraham Lincoln.

God reigns, and will "turn and overturn" until right is found supreme.—Mary Baker Eddy.

So let it be. In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given,
The Light, and Truth, and Love of Heaven.—Whittier.

Nothing but the right can ever be expedient, since that can never be true expediency which would sacrifice a greater good to a less.—Whately.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.—Simmons.

Wing Commander Bader

Tells How He Escaped From A Crashing Plane

Wing Cmdr. Douglas Bader is the only known fighter pilot in the world who could escape from a crashing plane while a leg was securely jammed in the wreckage—and that's how he escaped death to land in a German prison camp last September.

While his tail-less Spitfire was plumetting earthward after a skirmish in which he destroyed one Messerschmitt by gunfire and collided with another in a daylight sweep over France, Bader was arguing with his artificial right leg in the cockpit.

Here's how he told about it in a letter from the prison camp to Henry Longhurst of the London Sun-Express:

"I had to jettison my right leg in a somewhat protracted but energetic performance of evacuation," the letter said. "It wished to stay inside the tail-less airplane while I wished to leave—so we both had it our own way."

Affectionate Welcome

An African "King" whose only English was "Hullo, my dears," welcomed 28 British seamen who reached French Guinea after their ship was sunk in the Atlantic. After several months in a concentration camp they were released to make their way to British territory.

Power Comes From Earth

The power of the tides comes from the earth, not the moon. The tides would be only a stationary bump of water on the globe, with no power whatsoever, if the earth did not revolve.

Stainless steel is a combination of nickel and chrome. 2449

Passed For Duty

Britain's One-Armed Fighter Pilot Is Clever At Controls

Wing Commander Douglas Bader, now a prisoner in Germany, was famous not only as a great air fighter but as the "one-legged pilot." Now the R.A.F. has a one-armed fighter pilot who may become even more famous. He is Flight Lieut. J. A. F. MacLachlan, D.F.C., aged 22 and with an equal number of enemy planes to his credit. He had an arm shot off in combat over Malta last March. While convalescing in Africa he obtained permission to fly, and put in more than 250 hours in six months. By the time he reached Britain he was so used to flying with an artificial arm that a medical board passed him fit for operational duties. His artificial arm was made after experiments in the cockpit of a Hurricane. It includes several devices which he can attach or detach in an instant, according to the operation he is carrying out.—Edmonton Journal.

HOME SERVICE

GOOD DANCING NO MYSTERY IF DIAGRAMS SHOW YOU



Popular Westchester Is Simple

Graceful, poised, each a heavenly partner—wouldn't you love to be in their shoes?

Yet those shoes might tell a surprising secret, of learning steps before a mirror with dance diagrams!

See our diagram for the "balance step" in the slow fox-trot or Westchester. You think this popular step's hard when you watch others, but look at the footprint diagram and you see it's a simple matter of shifting weight.

Count 1, you step forward on the left foot. Count 2, step forward on the right foot. But, on Count 3, don't move your feet! Simply shift weight back to left foot, raising right toe. On Count 4, shift weight forward to the right foot.

Leading the step is easy, too. A full count before, he prepares her by a firm pressure of right arm and hand. As you sway, imagine the slow grace of a tango—relax completely.

Next you'll be learning all the smart steps from diagrams—the Conga, rumba!

Our 32-page booklet has the diagrams for them and for fox-trot, Westchester, tango, shag and waltz, too. Gives correct posture, pointers on leading and following.

Send 15c in coins for copy of "Home Course in New Ballroom Dances" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

- 162—"Public Speaking Self-Taught."
- 118—"Good Table Manners"
- 110—"Hand-Made Gift Novelties"
- 100—"Vitamins To Keep You Fit"
- 101—"Life Begins at Forty"
- 160—"Planning and Budgeting Wedding"

Sheffield Sends Greetings

Steel Casket From Britain's Steel City To Stalingrad

In a steel casket designed by a Sheffield craftswoman greetings have been sent from Britain's steel city to Stalingrad, its opposite number in Russia.

Thousands of Sheffield signatures, from bishops to steel moulders, have been appended to the message in which the British city pledges itself to the people of Stalingrad to play its part in achieving a maximum output and so ensure the fullest use of its resources to speed the victory over Hitlerite Germany.

The casket bears the city's arms, flanked by the British lion on one side and the Soviet hammer and sickle on the other, with inscriptions in English and Russian.—British Industries Bulletin.

Very Old School

Eton College was 501 years old on Dec. 6 last. A laurel wreath was placed on the statue of Henry VI., the founder, in the schoolyard, and the school had a full day's holiday.

Key For Salvage

A man sent a key to the salvage office of a British railway company with this message: "The house belonging to this key has been bombed. Please accept for salvage.

The official language of Liberia, independent Negro republic, is English.

"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN (38-52 yrs. old)
HEED THIS ADVICE!!
If you're cross, restless, NERVOUS—suffer hot flashes, dizziness—caused by this period in a woman's life—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Made especially for women. Hundreds of thousands remarkably helped. Follow label directions. Made in Canada.

Canada's Base Metal Mines

Turning Out Record Quantities But Aim To Do Better

While Canadian civilians are being asked to conserve use of metals to help the war effort, base metal mines are taking further steps to increase available supply of those metals at the source. With exports of non-ferrous metals up almost 25 per cent. in the first 11 months of 1941 over the corresponding period in 1940, base metal mines have already been turning out record quantities, but they aim to do better still. Expansion called for under the Hyde Park agreement is expected to bring mineral production to a level hardly thought possible before the war.

The metal production picture in 1941 offers a striking contrast to that in 1917. Metal prices to-day on the average, are only half those existing in the last war, but quantities produced are tremendously greater. With actual production figures not available approximate increases over the first Great War period are estimated as follows: Copper, 750 per cent.; lead, 1,300 per cent.; nickel, 250 per cent.; zinc, 1,650 per cent.

Certainly Canada's base metal industry has reason to be proud of its efforts in this war to save democracy.—Financial Post.

An Australian Hero

Private Became Target To Draw Enemy's Attention From Troops

The struggle between Australian and Japanese forces in western Malaya might well be described as "The Battle for the Roads" and brought to light an example of ultra-heroism among the defending forces.

A private, volunteered to expose himself as a target by walking along a road while his comrades crept along through rubber trees on each side of the road armed with small machine-guns. They blasted each tree that sniping fire came from and mopped up the nuisance area.

The heroic private fell wounded from one of the last enemy shots, but the injury proved not serious and he remained with his unit.

One Was Plenty

The small boy had just started school, and after a week he said: 'Mummy, the teacher asked me all about you and daddy, and if I had any brothers and sisters."

"I am glad to see her taking so much interest," replied the mother, "What did you tell her?"

"I said I was an only child."

"And what did she say to that?" asked the mother.

"Oh, just 'Thank heaven'."

Not Hard On Soil

The popular idea that flax is hard on the land has been proved to be unfounded. Investigations have shown that a crop of flax removes from the soil approximately the same amount of nutrients as a crop of oats.

Drive out ACHES
JUST RUB IN MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT 35¢

Used Football Trick

United States Marines Surprised Japs Landing On Wake Island

The United States Marines on Wake island employed a favorite football trick, the mousetarp, to sink a Japanese cruiser when the enemy attacked the small Pacific island.

Gridders often allow an impetuous enemy lineman to break through their line when they are on the offensive, then they barge into him from the side, shove him out of the play and send a ball carrier through his vacated spot for a gain.

The Marines deliberately withheld their fire after the first few bombings and when the Japanese, believing all batteries had been silenced, moved toward shore in their cruiser, the Marines blew it out of the water with gunfire. It was the Devil's Dogs' version of football's mouse-trapping.

Are Finding Out

London correspondents of American papers, who poked fun at and made frequent protests to our Service Censors, are now worried over the trials and tribulations of their own censorship. British newspapermen now get a sly satisfaction out of the troubles of their trans-Atlantic colleagues, and their discovery that the blue pencil is not peculiar to Senate House and Whitehall.

Could Be Returned

The heaviest German bomb dropped on London, which evidently did not explode, measured 13 feet three inches in length, two feet three inches in diameter, and weighed two tons. Why not fix it up for remailing and drop it over the dead-letter office in Berlin?

STUFFY NOSTRILS HINDER SLEEP
Stuffy, mucus-choked nostrils...blocked nasal passages...can't breathe properly...sleep broken...Try Mentholatum for instant relief. Jars and tubes, 30c.
MENTHOLATUM Gives COMFORT Daily

A Pleasant Habit DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES 18 FOR 20c.

SILVER WAXED TISSUE
Presto!
...a slight pull and one generous sized sheet is in your hand ready for use
The HANDY ECONOMICAL SELF SERVING PACK
HERE IS A LIGHT WEIGHT WAXED PAPER ECONOMICAL TO USE, WITH THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF A SELF-SERVING PACK.
HANG IT ON THE KITCHEN WALL. LET IT SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.
Presto PACK
WAXED TISSUE PAPER
Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL

NAZIS
the BANDITS OF THE CROOKED CROSS

• You and those you love are threatened by the most dangerous and highly organized gang of bandits this world has ever known. They are the BANDITS OF THE CROOKED CROSS. They plan your destruction and the complete annihilation of all you hold dear. BUT YOU CAN STOP THEM! By providing ships, shells, planes, tanks and guns you can end their devastating career—End the threatened danger to yourself—to Canada.

SPEND LESS TO BUY MORE

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

SPACE DONATED BY THE
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

CLEARING SALE

In order to make space we are clearing out at sacrifice prices our full stock of Fancy China, Jewellery, Notions and Gift Lines.

English Bone China Cups & Saucers, 75c Line at **50c**
English Bone China Cups & Saucers, $1.00 Line at **69c**
$14.00, 15-J Pocket Watch at **$8.00**
$20.00, 15-J Wrist Watch at **$13.95**
2 Solid Gold Broaches at .... Half Price
Beautiful Flowers (Corsage) at **23c.** Buds...... **10c**

Handbags, Picture Frames, Books, Brush & Combs, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Drug Business will be carried on as usual till further notice, in the Co-Op. Store.

KENNEDY DRUG CO.

Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)
TUESDAY, February 3, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.55½
No. 2 Northern	.52
No. 3 Northern	.49½
No. 4	.47½
No. 5	.45
No. 6	.43
Feed	.40½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.49½
2 c.w.	.49
3 c.w.	.46½
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.36
Ex. 3 c.w.	.36
3 c.w.	.36
Ex. 1 feed	.36
1 feed	.35
2 feed	.33
3 feed	.30
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.47½
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.45½
1 feed	.44
2 feed	.43
3 feed	.42

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1. Hard	54
No. 1 Northern	54
No. 2 Northern	51
No. 3 Northern	48
No. 4 Northern	43
No. 5 Wheat	40
No. 6 Wheat	36
Feed Wheat	32
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	47
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	45
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	43

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The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion,

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1942

RADIO AND ITS CRITICS

In the course of a recent address before the Canadian Club, Mr. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, made a reference to critics who describe the CBC programs as "drivel anyway".

Mr. Murray, in passing, stated that entertainment is the be-all and end-all of broadcasting, and with that remark there will be general agreement, but since the radio audience is nation wide in extent there is bound to be a wide diversion of appreciation, and while many will also agree that music is the chief constituent of entertainment, as Mr. Murray indicates, a lot depends on the type of music.

However, the sweeping statement that the programs are "drivel anyway," would hardly be sustained in the last analysis even by those who make it. Observation reveals that today, for instance, radio newscasts are appreciated by all but the very young; and in other respects radio offers similar entertainment to that provided by newspapers. In each case there is something of everything, and to suit all tastes included in the make-up. Cut out the sport pages from the newspapers and the hockey broadcasts from the radio program and both managements would be damned by a very large section of public opinion. And yet there are people who would be driven frantic were they compelled to listen for an hour or two of hockey broadcasts, and others who never even look at the sport pages, let alone read them.

One person's meat is another's poison is very true indeed in this matter, but radio possesses this advantage: it can be switched off in an instant at a particular spot and still there remains a wide field of choice to the critical.

THIS PAPER SALVAGE

"For immediate release" is usually the way they say it, and a good many say it with an insistence that almost amounts to a demand that we publish, as written, the vast mass of mimeographed eyewash that daily floods our desk from scores of sources all over Canada. And they have the effrontery, the unmitigated gall, to ask free space, in other words a free ride at the expense of the publisher.

A break-down shows that government releases head the list in this shower of waste paper. As we place this in the waste-basket, the thought occurs: "Why should not the government stop all this waste?" They banned slicing bread and restricted paper wrappers. They ballyhoo "salvage" and yet there are tons of paper and printed matter being prepared by hundreds of office squatters, to be consigned, unread, to waste baskets. The wonder is that a Controller has not been appointed to govern this utterly senseless drain on Canada's national resources.

Seconding the speech from the Throne at Edmonton last week, Mr. Gordon Lee, M.L.A. (Athabasca), among other things, called for "a total war effort." Old-timers of the district will remember Mr. Gordon Lee's efforts in the last war, when he backed to the limit his youthful contemporaries who went overseas, several of whom remain buried there. Of those fortunate enough to return, some are now again in the armed forces and will be glad to learn that Mr. Lee is again behind them; this time for a "total war effort."

Local and District

Mark Williams left for Calgary on Friday morning of last week.

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Mrs. M. E. Swayne left on Friday for Calgary, where she visited with friends over the week end.

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Tom Chapman was a visitor in Calgary last week, returning on Saturday evening.

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Alex. Beaton, of Majestic, attended the Agricultural Short Course held in Calgary last week. With others, he made a tour of the Burns' packing plant and reports all was very interesting.

Mrs. H. F. Crosweller left for Calgary on Friday of last week, to obtain advice from an eye specialist.

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Bob Stoness, R.C.A.F., who is stationed in Calgary, arrived on Saturday night's train, to spend ten days furlough with his family.

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The U.F.W.A. are holding a St. Valentine's dance on Friday, February 13th, in the Olympia Theatre. Part of proceeds for Red Cross. 2c

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I. J. Olsen, John Battle, Andrew Mason and W. Morrison formed the Delia rink, which left on Tuesday morning to compete in the Drumheller bonspiel, which is being held this week.

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Nominations to fill a vacancy on the village council were opened at the village hall, by the secretary, on Monday. Wm. Gibson, whose term of office had expired, was nominated for a further term of three years, and there being no other nominations was declared elected unanimously.

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Sleet, which turned to snow later in the day, fell in restricted parts of the Delia district on Wednesday last. The village, and as far north as Wolf Creek received about two inches of snow, while north of the creek only rain fell. Mist was prevalent on Thursday and Friday and temperatures fell to lower levels. On Sunday the weather cleared, and although there were about 20 degrees of frost on Monday morning, bright sunshine warmed things up and it was thawing by noon.

W. B. Dunlop attended the convention of Alberta School Trustees, which was held in Calgary last week.

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The Kennedy Drug Co. takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the support you have given us during the many years we have been in Delia. Do you want a drug store to continue in Delia? L. E. Larder, local manager for the Company is anxious and willing to continue. We ask for your co-operation

Wedding Bells

A wedding of local interest took place in Winnipeg on January 21st, at 8 p.m., when Miss Grace Catherine Cammidge, of Delia, became the bride of L.A.C. Geoffrey Payne, R.C.A.F., of Hanna. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Martin, of Grace United Church.

Wearing black accessories, the bride's frock was a two-piece turquoise blue crepe with head trimming.

The young couple will reside in Winnipeg, while the bridegroom continues his course at the No. 3 Wireless School.

Cattle Exports Rise

Live stock exports from Canada to the United States from January 1 to October 2, 1941, comprised 105,619 head of beef cattle, 14,977 dairy cows, 56,408 calves and 34,032 hogs, representing an increase of 15,120 beef cattle, 14,977 dairy cows, and 33,853 hogs, and a decrease of 8,053 calves, compared with the corresponding period of 1940.

U. F. W. A.

The first meeting of the year of the local U.F.W.A. was held on Thursday last, with the president, Mrs. W. L. Carter, in the chair.

Minutes and financial statement were passed as read.

It was agreed that a St. Valentine's dance would be held on February 13th. One half of proceeds to be given to the Red Cross.

Mrs. L. Dunfield being program convenor, presented an interesting half-hour. Priscilla Murray and Patsy Nelson sang a duet. An open letter to the people of Japan was read, showing that the government of Japan is under the leadership of the military machine, who have thrown their country into this war against the allies, much to the sorrow of the Japanese people.

Mrs. Geo. Lowe will be in charge of the program for February, while Mrs. E. Reid and Mrs. R. Stoness will be the hostesses.

Further business being disposed of, meeting adjourned by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mrs. W. L. Carter and Mrs. Wm. Sinclair served a dainty tea.

In Memoriam

FALCONER—In loving memory of Mother, Mrs. William Falconer, who passed away February 8, 1941.

The rolling stream of life rolls on;
But still the vacant chair—
Recalls the love, the voice, the smile
Of the one who once sat there.
Oft and oft our thoughts do wander
To the grave, not far away,
Where we laid our Darling Mother,
Just one year ago to-day.

Sadly missed by
Husband, and Daughters Otta and Coral

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